

DAILY REPORT

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BEIJING VIEWS CENTRAL EUROPE FORCE REDUCTION TALKS

OW301411 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80

["Forum on International Affairs" Talk on Current Events by (Lin Yehua) and (Liu Yinna):
"Why Have the Central Europe Force Reduction Talks Been Bugged Down for So Long?"]

[Text] The Central Europe force reduction talks between 12 NATO countries and 7 Warsaw Pact countries have been going on for 7 years since the first round of talks began officially on 30 October 1973. The two sides have held 21 rounds of talks and 245 plenary meetings in the 7 years. Both sides have put forward quite a few proposals and plans, but the talks have failed to produce any substantial results. The 22d round of talks began on 25 September this year. This round of talks will continue until the end of December this year. Because the old contradictions and differences are difficult to resolve and new problems keep cropping up, it is generally felt that no progress worth mentioning will result from the current round of talks.

Why have the central Europe force reduction talks bogged down and become first dead and then alive, a long drawn-out affair? The basic reason is that each side is trying to weaken the other while maintaining and building up its own military strength.

The central Europe force reduction talks in Vienna, the capital of Austria, were first suggested by the Western countries in the late 1960's to eliminate the superiority in conventional forces enjoyed by the Soviet Union in Europe. At first the Soviet Union rejected the proposal. Later, in order to get the Western countries' agreement on convening the conference on European security and cooperation and to try to weaken U.S. forces stationed in Europe, the Soviet Union agreed to begin the talks with the West in 1973.

Because each side tried to weaken the other while strengthening itself through the talks and seizing military superiority in Europe, they found themselves wrangling with each other from the very beginning of the talks. And more and more problems kept cropping up and contradictions became increasingly acute.

A basic disagreement in the talks is about the principle on which each side will reduce its forces. The Soviet representative has all along insisted that the reduction must not change the already existing balance of forces in central Europe as well as in all of Europe and called for a reduction in troop strength by both sides by the same percentage or same number. In other words, any cut in troop strength should be equal, so that the Soviet side will retain its military superiority in conventional forces. On the other hand, the United States and other Western countries, in view of the military superiority of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact countries in central Europe, particularly the far greater numerical superiority of Soviet Army troops, weapons and equipment stationed there, demand that the Soviet Union reduce its troops and tanks. This is known as balanced reduction of forces, according to which the two sides should cut their forces by different numbers so that the troops strength of the two sides will become roughly equal, reducing Soviet superiority. Around this disagreement in principle the two sides have engaged in endless wrangling on a series of questions such as the number and scope of units to be cut, which countries' forces are to be reduced, supervisory measures and so forth.

Another question disputed by the two sides concerns the number of troops of the Warsaw Pact bloc stationed in central Europe. The West held that the Warsaw Pact countries had 150,000 more men than the West in central Europe. The Warsaw Pact side insisted that the number of troops of the two sides was roughly equal in this region, but refused to give the exact number of troops on its side. In 1976, 3 years after the talks began, the Soviet Union made public for the first time the troop strength of the Warsaw Pact bloc in central Europe, saying that the Warsaw Pact bloc's army forces in central Europe totaled 805,000 men.

However, the NATO bloc claimed that the figure was incorrect and that it was 150,000 under the actual number. The disagreement on the number of Warsaw Pact troops deadlocked the talks. Some 4 years have passed and the stalemate remains unresolved to this day.

During the marathon-like talks that have already lasted 7 years, due to the endless wrangling of the two sides, their forces in central Europe not only have not been reduced by a single man but have increased continuously. The Soviet Union in particular has greatly increased its troop strength and deployed a large number of modern tanks and aircraft. The current total troop strength of the Warsaw Bloc headed by the Soviet Union in central Europe has reached more than 1.3 million men, surpassing that of the NATO countries by more than 300,000. The number of main battle tanks of the Warsaw Pact countries is 2.3 times that of the NATO countries, and warplanes, 1.7 times. Thus, the former's conventional forces are far superior than the latter's.

To reverse the situation, the NATO side has taken steps to build up its forces. In 1978 the NATO countries decided that each member country would increase its military expenditures by 3 percent a year.

In the past few years, the Soviet Union has deployed a large number of SS-20 guided missiles and Backfire bombers in Europe, targeted directly at the Western European countries. As a result, the relative strength of the East and West in Europe has undergone a significant change, posing a nuclear threat to Western Europe and bringing new difficulties to the disarmament talks.

To counter the serious Soviet threat and restore the balance of military strength in Europe, a meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers at the end of the last year decided to deploy 108 Pershing II missiles and 464 cruise missiles in Western Europe. At the same time, NATO made a new proposal to the Soviet Union on force reduction in central Europe, suggesting that the two sides begin talks on the question of medium-range missiles.

The Soviet Union was furious and accused NATO of undermining the basis of the East-West disarmament talks and complicating the talks by planning to deploy new medium-range missiles. It charged that the NATO disarmament proposal was meant to set up new obstacles to the talks. Shortly afterward Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan. Soviet adventures in South Asia aggravated the tensions between East and West, exposed the Soviet Union's false detente and real expansionist features and cast another shadow on the stalemated talks on force reductions in central Europe.

In the talks, NATO representatives repeatedly condemned the Soviet Union's aggressive behavior, maintaining that the Afghan incident increased the West's distrust of the Soviet Union and seriously hampered the disarmament talks. The Soviet Union, however, tried its best to defend itself and denied that the Afghan incident had anything to do with the disarmament talks. It also countered that NATO could only impede the talks by making an issue of the Afghan incident. Due to the tense situation between East and West, the disarmament talks naturally became all the more difficult.

To create a false detente appearance, sow dissension between the Western European countries and the United States and obstruct and undermine the NATO plan to deploy new medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union has played quite a few tricks on the disarmament issue in the past year. First, in early October of last year, Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union would unilaterally withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany. Second, the Soviet Union made a superficial concession on the talks on medium-range missiles, withdrawing its previous demands that NATO must first give up its plan to deploy new medium-range missiles and that the U.S. Congress must first ratify the SALT II treaty. Shortly afterward, in mid-July, the Soviet representative again put forward a so-called new proposal: The Soviet Union should reduce its troops in central Europe by 20,000 men, and the United States should reduce its troops by 13,000 men.

Do all these gestures show Soviet sincerity in disarmament? The facts prove the contrary. The West disclosed that the Soviet Union's so-called unilateral troop withdrawal was in fact a scheme pretending to withdraw, but secretly increasing, troops. On the one hand, it propagandized the withdrawal of troops from East Germany. On the other hand, it increased its total strength in central Europe by 30,000 men, 1,000 artillery pieces and 1,200 tanks and armored personnel carriers.

With regard to the so-called new Soviet proposal on disarmament, NATO representatives pointed out that it meant that the Soviet Union reduced by 10,000 men the number of troops it had committed itself to withdraw. In June 1978, the Soviet Union itself proposed to cut its troops by 30,000 men. Now it talked only about cutting 20,000 men. Moreover, the so-called revised figure provided by the Soviet Union on troops stationed in central Europe still showed a difference of 150,000 men from the figure known by the West. Therefore, NATO representatives said that as long as there was no consensus on the number of Soviet ground troops in central Europe, it was impossible to know for sure the real purpose and meaning of the new Soviet force withdrawal and reduction proposal.

On the issue of medium-range missiles, the Soviet Union appeared to have abandoned its two preconditions and agreed to begin talks, but it raised two new preconditions: First, in addition to medium-range missiles, the talks must include the nuclear weapons deployed by the United States at forward bases. In other words, the U.S. aircraft and submarines already deployed in Europe, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons, must be included in the talks. Second, the agreement reached in the talks can only be implemented after the new Soviet-U.S. SALT treaty becomes effective. Moreover, in order to increase its superiority in theater nuclear weapons, the Soviet Union rejected the proposal by West German Chancellor Schmidt on stopping the deployment of new missiles. At present, the Soviet Union is speeding up deployment of SS-20 missiles. It is said that the Soviet Union has also deployed in the western border areas of Eastern Europe SS-22 medium-range missiles, another new missile which is equivalent to the SS-20 in destructive power. This shows that in agreeing to begin talks on nuclear missiles, the Soviet Union aims to limit the nuclear strength of the West.

From the course of the force reduction talks in the past 7 years, people can clearly see that because the issue on force reduction in central Europe concerns the vital interests and security of the two blocs, neither side is prepared to make substantial concessions. The Soviet Union will never give up the military superiority it has already gained. And the United States and its Western European allies certainly will build up their military strength to contend with the Soviet Union. Therefore, from now on, the struggle between the Warsaw Pact and NATO blocs in their long drawn-out talks on force reductions in Europe will become even more acute and complicated. The arms race between the two sides in Europe will also be further intensified.

PRC UN DELEGATE URGES IRAN, IRAQ TO SETTLE DISPUTE

OW300111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Ling Qing, permanent representative of China to the United Nations, today urged Iran and Iraq to exercise restraint and stop fighting as soon as possible and promptly seek a peaceful settlement of their disputes through negotiations.

"This will not only conform to the fundamental interests of the peoples of Iran and Iraq, but will also be conducive to the peace and stability of the Gulf region and the Middle East as a whole," he pointed out.

Ling Qing made this appeal at the Security Council which resumed the consideration of the conflict between Iran and Iraq this morning.

Meanwhile, he stressed that "the ambitious hegemonists, with a covetous eye on this strategically important region, are seeking every opening to step up their infiltration and expansion there. The continuation and escalation of the conflict can only provide the hegemonists with such an opportunity with all the disastrous consequences for the people of this region. This calls for high vigilance on the part of the international community."

Seven other member states of the Security Council also spoke at the meeting. They expressed their grave concern on the continuation and escalation of the conflict between Iran and Iraq and appealed to them to end the fighting and to seek an earlier peaceful settlement.

The Security Council will have a consultation on the same item this afternoon.

U.S. ATTACKS SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR ARMS REDUCTION

OW310228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0217 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--The U.S. representative on the first committee of the United Nations General Assembly today told this Soviet counterpart that the best way for his government to prove its desire to reduce the danger of war is to stop its own aggression.

Speaking at the general debate on disarmament, William vanden Heuvel, representing the U.S. in the first committee, said that "the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has drastically altered the political climate in which arms control negotiations are taking place.

He went on to say, "A state seeking to 'reduce the danger of war' can best prove it is in earnest by stopping its own aggression, not by introducing resolutions that attempt to divert international attention from the fact of its aggressive actions." "The United States finds it completely unacceptable," he declared.

"The Soviet Union," he pointed out, "while laying down a barrage of propagandistic proposals for instant disarmament, dissolution of alliances and the like, has continued the steady build-up of its military strength." "In contrast to Western governments", he complained, "the Soviet Government takes decisions on such matters without public analysis and scrutiny. The consequences of those decisions have become known at best only after the decisions have been implemented.

He accused the Soviet Union of undermining the talks with the U.S. over reduction of forces in the Indian Ocean, saying, "in 1978, the Soviet Union engaged in a build-up of naval forces in the Indian Ocean area in connection with its involvement in the Horn of Africa conflict, even though at the same time it was engaged in talks with the U.S. on the limitation of force level in the Indian Ocean." He added, "The Soviet naval build-up was inconsistent with the spirit of those talks, and we had no choice but to suspend them."

"This time," he continued, "the invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, a hinterland state of the Indian Ocean region--virtually destroyed prospects for such talks."

Referring to reports about the use of chemical weapons in Afghanistan, Laos and Kampuchea, he suggested that "an impartial investigation to determine the facts behind all these reports is essential." "The issue is too serious to be ignored by the world community," he emphasized. "Not to do so would undermine both arms control and international law."

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN U.S. ECONOMY

OW301847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA correspondent)--The U.S. economy limped toward a recovery from recessions in the third quarter of this year, but was shadowed again by the recent steadily-rising prime rate.

The gross national product in the United States in the third quarter this year grew at a moderate rate of one percent after dropping at an annual rate of 9.6 percent from April through June. Industrial production rose by 0.6 percent in August and one percent in September following six months of decline. September's increase in industrial production was the highest since May, 1979.

There were also signs of modest recovery in the most severely depressed housing construction and automobile industries. For instance, housing starts increased by 9 percent last month, compared with 12 percent in August, and the auto assemblies rose about 7 percent during the same period.

The economic recovery was also reflected in the increase of new orders for durable goods and retail sales in the third quarter this year. New orders for durable goods jumped 8.1 percent in September following an 11.3 percent rise in July, the first increase in five months, and a 3.5 percent decline in August. Retail sales increased 2 percent in July, 0.6 percent in August and 1.6 percent in September.

Another indication of the economic recovery is the decline of the nation's unemployment rate to 7.5 percent in September from 7.8 percent in July, as the number of unemployed dropped to 7.8 million from 8.2 million.

The inflation rate has also shown a downward tendency as the producer price index of finished goods declined 0.2 percent in September from a month before, the first drop since February, 1976. The increase pace of consumer price index in the third quarter was also lower than the previous two quarters.

When the U.S. economy has just started to turn for the better, the interest rate, instead, has risen steadily. After the Federal Reserve Board has increased the discount rate from 10 to 11 percent on September 25, some major banks in the U.S. have accordingly upped their prime rate from 12.5 to 13 percent. Moreover, they further pushed it up to 14 percent yesterday despite the Carter administration's repeated warnings. Such a situation worried American economists who feared that the recovery in the U.S. economy could be threatened by rising interest rates.

U.S. RECORDS SECOND LARGEST FISCAL DEFICIT IN HISTORY

OW301704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--The U.S. federal government spent \$59 billion more in its fiscal 1980 budget than it took in--the second largest deficit in history, the Treasury Department announced here today.

President Jimmy Carter had promised during his 1976 campaign to balance the federal budget by fiscal 1981. Although the deficit virtually dropped from \$66.4 billion in 1976 to \$27.7 billion in 1979, it spiralled up this year because of the economic crisis and other problems. The federal budget listed an income of \$520 billion and expenditures of \$579 billion. Military spending increased by 15.5 percent over last year, from \$115 billion to \$132.8 billion, while expenditures in the areas of health, education and welfare rose from \$181.2 billion to \$207.8 billion.

The U.S. Government has not had a balanced budget since 1969, when there was a surplus of \$3.2 billion. Instead, it has incurred heavy national debts. The interest on the national debt rose from \$52.6 billion in the previous fiscal year to \$64.6 billion this year.

RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS BOOK ON CONTEMPORARY AMERICA

HK300647 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Zhou Yingru (0719 4481 1172): "Glory and Dream--A Record of Contemporary America"]

[Text] In the United States a book has been published. It is a spectacular book of the 1970's--"Glory and Dream--A Record of the United States From 1932 to 1972." It is a new book written by a famous U.S. journalist and writer based on information and news carried in the U.S. press.

This book covers 40 years of U.S. history--from 1932, 1 year before Roosevelt became president amid an economic crisis known as the Great Depression, to 1972 when the Watergate affair took place. The writer employs the technique of feature articles to vividly and specifically depict the tremendous changes in U.S. politics, economy, culture, social life and other areas; the dissension among the ruling cliques in the government; the jockeying for positions between the two political parties; the serious chaos caused by economic crisis; and the struggles waged by workers, farm owners, veterans, young people and blacks. He describes the movements of the blacks in a particularly profound and detailed way.

During World War II and after it, the U.S. economy developed greatly. However, the comfortable life and advanced material civilization have caused spiritual and cultural emptiness and degeneration. The society is flooded with pornographic music, drama, films and TV programs which adversely affect the youth. When talking about the young generation, the writer introduces the civil rights activists, the new left and the "beat generation."

The book also records many important events, for example, the notorious McCarthyism which existed from the late 1940's to the early 1950's. The writer vividly describes how McCarthy rose to power by spreading rumors and fabrications. He stirred up a black wind throughout the country--a great purge of innocent people and civil servants. Those who were black-listed were arrested, imprisoned or dismissed for good. Even Oppenheimer, a scientist who participated in making the first atomic bomb, was examined and removed. What was more ridiculous was that even candidates for Miss America had to express their views on Marx. This is an illustration of the U.S. situation.

In early 1970's, two incidents that occurred in the United States shook the world. In September 1971, the convicts in Attica prison of New York State (mostly blacks and Puerto Ricans) rioted because of the intolerable racial discrimination and oppression and inhuman treatment. They fought against the guards and policemen for several days, but were eventually and brutally suppressed. This incident provoked different violent reactions. The writer quotes a statement by Mayor Kenneth Gibson of Newark: This has been the "most cruel and flagrant act of suppression ever adopted by a civilized society."

Another incident was the Watergate affair which created quite a stir and severely disrupted the domestic affairs of the United States. The writer describes in great detail the development of the incident and the inside story of the activities of various personalities. This enables us to acquire from a different angle some perceptual knowledge of the jockeying for positions between the two U.S. political parties.

Having been separated from the United States for 30 years, we have little understanding of their actual situation. For those who want to have a better understanding of that country, this book is worth reading.

BEIJING MAYOR GREETES TOKYO GOVERNOR ON ARRIVAL

HK311209 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to this station's reporter, a goodwill delegation from Tokyo, Japan, led by Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki, arrived in Beijing last night by plane for a friendly visit to Beijing at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing; Wang Xiaoyi, vice mayor of Beijing; Pu Jieixiu, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress; (Su Fulin), vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of the parties concerned.

During their stay in Beijing, members of the goodwill delegation from Tokyo will exchange leaders of the Beijing Municipal People's Government on further developing co-operative relations between the two friendly cities. People of various circles in Beijing will hold a rally to welcome the goodwill delegation from Tokyo.

Beijing Rally

HK311213 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Summary] Some 1,500 people of various circles in Beijing held a rally yesterday afternoon in the CPPCC auditorium to warmly welcome the good-will delegation from Tokyo. Shunichi Suzuki, head of the Tokyo delegation and governor of Tokyo, and all members of the delegation attended the rally upon invitation. "Lin Hujia, Jia Tingsan, Ye Lin and Wang Xiaoyi, leaders of Beijing Municipality, attended the rally. Vice Mayor Wang Xiaoyi presided over the welcoming rally. The first speaker at the welcoming rally was Mayor Lin Hujia." Lin Hujia noted: "Since the establishment of the friendly relations between Beijing and Tokyo, the two cities have made satisfactory progress in promoting friendly economic, cultural, scientific, technical and sports exchanges. At present, the Beijing people are making great efforts to build Beijing into a modernized city." We have to emulate many strong points to Tokyo and there is much in its methods that we can make use of.

Amid warm applause Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki delivered a speech. He first expressed heartfelt thanks for the warm hospitality Beijing had shown the delegation. He then said: "With the establishment of friendly relations between Tokyo and Beijing, we should enable the friendly exchanges between the two cities to last forever. My current visit to Beijing is aimed at further consolidating the friendly relations between the two cities."

"Following the speeches delivered by Mayor Lin Hujia and Governor Shunichi Suzuki, Beijing's literary and art workers put on a theatrical performance for the Japanese friends."

People's Government Banquet

HK311225 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] According to this station's reporter, the Beijing Municipal People's Government held a banquet last night in the Beijing Room of the Great Hall of the People in honor of the visiting good-will delegation from Tokyo, Japan, led by Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki. Mayor Lin Hujia and Governor Shunichi Suzuki spoke at the banquet. In their speeches they reviewed with satisfaction the progress made in exchanging friendly contacts since the establishment of friendly relations between Beijing and Tokyo. They pledged themselves to further consolidating and developing friendly relations between the two cities and to promoting mutual friendship between the peoples of China and Japan.

Jia Tingsan, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Beijing Municipal People's Congress, and others attended the banquet to help entertain the guests of honor.

During the banquet, the guests and hosts talked with one another cordially. They said wholeheartedly: May the friendship between the Chinese and Japanese peoples last forever!

Visit to Shanghai

OW271433 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by the Shanghai office of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, Wang Daohan, acting mayor of Shanghai met the Japanese Tokyo friendship delegation headed by its Mayor Shunichi Suzuki on the afternoon of 27 October at the municipal People's Government hall. In the evening, the Shanghai Municipal People's Government hosted a banquet in honor of the Japanese friends.

JAPAN'S LDP, DSP REACH AGREEMENT ON DEFENSE

OW261223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 26 Oct (XINHUA)--The opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) have reached a unanimity of views on the issue of increasing defence capability--an event unparalleled in the country's post-war political history. Being the central topic among the politicians here, it reflects how the Japanese political circles are affected by the international situation following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The LDP and DSP leaders held talks in the Diet building on October 24 on efforts to improve Japan's defence capability. Participating in the talks were: LDP President Zenko Suzuki, Secretary General Yoshio Sakurachi and Chairman of the Policy Affairs Research Council Shintaro Abe; and DSP Chairman Ryosaku Sasaki, General Secretary Saburo Tsukamoto and Chairman of the Policy Examination Council Keigo Ouchi. During the talks, Sasaki made three suggestions concerning the defense buildup: first adhere to the basic principle of giving top priority to the furtherance of world peace; second, improve Japan's defense capability within the framework of the constitution; third, take into consideration the financial situations. Suzuki expressed his "full approval" and said he would take the DSP chairman's suggestions into consideration when finding ways to improve the nation's defence capability. Sasaki referred to the weak points of the Self-Defence Forces, and Suzuki pledged that he would do his best to improve the Self-Defence Forces.

Meanwhile, speaking to the House of Councillors Special Committee on Security, Okinawa and Northern Territory Problems, Director General of the Japanese Defense Agency Joji Omura briefed the committee on the latest Soviet military moves. The Soviet Union, he said, had deployed one fourth of its ground and air forces in the Far East and one third of its naval forces into the Pacific Fleet with its ground forces on the northern territories nearing divisional size.

Observers noted that the agreement reached between leaders of the ruling and opposition parties is related to the detailed report on Soviet military movements given by the defence chief Omura. Two weeks earlier, the Komei Party switched to the position that the Japan-U.S. security treaty should remain in force and the Self-Defence Forces should be maintained. Now the Democratic Socialist Party reached agreement with the Liberal Democratic Party on this issue. All these developments have stemmed from the increasing Soviet threat to this country and the people's concern over the security problem. This has obliged the Japanese politicians to devote their serious attention to the defence issue.

I. 31 Oct 80

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

SIHANOUK ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG ON 30 OCTOBER

OW301232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife flew here from Beijing today.

Vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pak Song-chol and his wife, Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Ho Tam and his wife and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Kim Man-kum were at the airport to greet them. Chinese Ambassador Lu Zhixian was also present.

SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST CHON TU-HWAN

OW031528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--About 250 South Korean students demonstrated at Yonsei University in Seoul today, demanding the resignation of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and the release of detained students and democrats, according to reports from Seoul.

Leaflets distributed by the demonstrators condemned the military court's illegal death sentence on Kim Tae-chung and other democrats. The leaflets urged students not to forget the people who died during last May's demonstration in the city of Kwangju. A spokesman of the demonstrators said that Chon Tu-hwan was responsible for the suppression of the Kwangju demonstration in which about 189 people died.

It was reported that six students were arrested by plainclothesmen. About 300 riot police entered the campus and charged the remaining demonstrators.

This was the second campus demonstration in Seoul this month following the demonstration at Korea University on October 7. Korea University has since been closed indefinitely.

XINHUA REPORTS ON ROK LEGISLATURE, CONSTITUTION

OW300457 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 28 Oct (XINHUA)--According to a Western news agency report from Seoul, the South Korea authorities today appointed an 81-member "legislative council for national security" which will act as South Korea's legislature until the election of a new parliament next May.

As pointed out by the REUTER report, this organization is an expanded version of the previous military-dominated "special committee for national security measures." The council retained 10 members of the "special committee for national security measures," including 5 generals and 1 colonel, and recruited some political personages as well as personages from such circles as education, law and religion. This organization was set up after parliament was dissolved in accordance with the "constitution" concocted by Chon Tu-hwan.

The South Korean authorities directed a farcical "national referendum" on 22 October which approved the draft "constitution." On 27 October, Chon Tu-hwan abruptly announced the "constitution," and dissolved the parliament as well as all political parties.

THAI PRIME MINISTER VISITS YUNNAN PROVINCE

Arrives in Kunming

OW301259 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Kunming, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his party arrived in Kunming from Beijing by air at noon today in the company of Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong.

Greeting the distinguished Thai guests at the airport were Liu Minghui, governor of the Yunnan Province, Dao Guodong and Yang Kecheng, vice-governors of the Yunnan Province, Cha Yusheng, deputy commander of the Kunming units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Li Yuan, chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kunming City.

This evening, the People's Government of the Yunnan Province gave a banquet in honor of the Thai guests. After the banquet, the Thai guests attended a performance of a dance drama, "Princess Peahen." It was presented by the song and dance ensemble of the Yunnan Province which just returned to Kunming after a performance tour of Hong Kong. The dance drama is a love story based on a century-old legend popular among the people of Dai nationality.

This afternoon, the Thai prime minister and his party visited the Yunnan Academy of the Nationalities where they received a warm welcome by students from over 20 nationalities.

Departs for Home

OW310847 Beijing XINHUA in English 0834 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Kunming, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, and his party left Kunming for home by air this afternoon at the end of their official, friendship visit to China.

Seeing the distinguished Thai guests off at the airport were Liu Minghui, governor of Yunnan Province, leading officials of Yunnan Province and Kunming City and high-ranking officers of the Kunming units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Also present were Han Nianlong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Zhang Weilie, Chinese ambassador to Thailand, who accompanied the Thai guests on their visit to Kunming.

This morning, Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon and his party visited the Yunnan provincial museum and an exhibition of costumes and ornaments of minority nationalities held there. The Thai guests also toured scenic spots in Kunming's suburbs.

KAMPUCHEANS PROTEST 'REPRESSIVE RULE' OF VIETNAMESE

OW301257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Over 7,000 Kampuchean people assembled in the Vietnamese-occupied Siem Reap city on October 28 to protest against the repressive rule of the Vietnamese aggressors and the Heng Samrin regime, according to local press reports quoting information from the Thai-Kampuchean border.

Frightened by this action of the Kampucheans, the Vietnamese authorities and their puppets called in large numbers of troops from Oddar Meanchey Province to disperse the rally.

The reports said that the Kampucheans bitterly resented the corruption of the officials of the Heng Samrin regime, their subservience to the Vietnamese and the ruthless Vietnamese plunder of their country.

PRC, NETHERLANDS SIGN COOPERATION PACTS IN BEIJING

OW301638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)---Agreements on economic and technological cooperation and cultural cooperation between the Governments of China and the Netherlands were signed here this afternoon. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister van Agt of the Netherlands attended the signing ceremony.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, and Foreign Minister Christoph van der Klaauw of the Netherlands signed the agreements on behalf of their respective governments.

According to the agreement on economic and technological cooperation, the contracting parties recognize that the cooperation may involve the following sectors: industry, mining, energy, sewage treatment and water supply, commerce, agriculture, horticulture, transportation infrastructure, telecommunications, engineering and other services.

The agreement on cultural cooperation stipulates the cooperations in museums, libraries and art galleries, exchange of visits of scholars, artists and art troupes, exchange of visual and audio materials and literary and art informations. Exchange of students and researchers as well as more contacts and cooperation between educational institutions.

After the signing ceremony, Premier Zhao Ziyang met with the correspondents from the Netherlands, saying that he was satisfied with the results of his talks with Prime Minister van Agt in the past few days and he thanked them for their efforts to promote mutual understanding and friendship between the people of China and the Netherlands.

Zhao, Van Agt Remarks

OW301656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1634 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA, -Andreas van Agt, prime minister of the Netherlands, said here this evening: "The Netherlands is convinced that a strong, stable and prosperous China is an essential factor not only for the promotion of the wellbeing of the Chinese people but also for the promotion of world peace and cooperation."

Speaking at a reciprocal banquet he and Mrs van Agt gave here, the prime minister said: "The Netherlands therefore greatly admires and attaches very great value to the determination with which the Chinese leadership and the Chinese people have set about developing and modernizing their country. China has in the past made major contributions to the development of mankind and we hope that it will continue to do so in the future."

He said that during their stay in Beijing, they were deeply impressed by the warm friendship the Chinese people showed towards the Netherlands people. He noted, "it is the mutual feelings of friendship which form the true basis for our good relations, and which will continue to determine our future relations."

Van Agt said: "In our talks we have examined the favourable prospects for broadening our bilateral relations. We agreed that a balanced expansion of our trade relations is in our mutual benefit and contributes to the economic growth of both parties. "The Netherlands Government will make its best endeavours to stimulate the interested parties in strengthening their cooperation with the People's Republic of China," he added. He said China and the Netherlands have very similar views on major international issues. "The people of both our countries do indeed long for peace, but not for a peace which would require the sacrifice of our security and independence," he said.

Prime Minister van Agt stated, "The armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, which could constitute a threat to world peace. [sentence as received] The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, together with Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, constitutes a serious setback for world detente. The complications in south-west Asia, a region of vital economic and strategic importance to the Netherlands and her allies, and the enlargement and improvement of the Soviet Union's military potential have emphasised the necessity of an adequate defence effort on the part of the West." He said in conclusion, "In this connection it is important that the Netherlands and its NATO allies should strengthen their mutual solidarity."

In his speech at the banquet, Premier Zhao Ziyang said that the talks between the two sides in the last three days were sincere, friendly and fruitful. He said: "Our two sides hold that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea constitute a serious threat to world peace. In order to defend world peace and the independence and security of their own countries, it is essential for the people to enhance their vigilance, strengthen their defence capabilities and carry out effective struggles against hegemonist aggression and expansion in the light of their different circumstances."

He added: "As for bilateral relations, there is not only a common desire to strengthen our friendship and cooperation but also a wide scope for their development. Just now, our two countries signed the agreement on cultural cooperation. I am sure that the implementation of these two agreements will raise our friendly relations and cooperation to a new level. Your current visit, Mr Prime Minister, has made valuable contributions to our friendship."

Among those present were Vice-Premier Gu Mu, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Minister of Metallurgical Industry Tang Ke, Minister of the Fourth Ministry of Machine-Building Qian Min, Minister of Posts and Telecommunications Wang Zigang, leading members of other government departments and the Beijing Municipal People's Government, and Chinese Ambassador to the Netherlands Ding Xuesong.

Also present were former Netherlands Prime Minister Barend Biesheuvel and Mrs Biesheuvel, who are visiting in Beijing, other distinguished Netherlands guests accompanying the prime minister on the visit and Netherlands Ambassador to China Mr J. Kneppelhout and Mrs Kneppelhout.

LI XIANNIAN MEETS FORMER NETHERLANDS PRIME MINISTER

OW310756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian today had a cordial meeting with Mr Barend Biesheuvel, former prime minister of the Netherlands.

Li Xiannian paid tribute to Mr Biesheuvel for his contributions to Netherlands-Chinese friendship and thanked him for the efforts he made during his term of office as prime minister to support the restoration of China's legitimate seat in the United Nations and to elevate the status of the diplomatic relations between the two countries from the level of charge d'affaires to the ambassadorial level.

The vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party briefed Mr Biesheuvel on the political situation in China and had a wide-ranging exchange of views with him on international issues. Li Xiannian said he hoped that Western Europe would unite and become powerful so as to resist hegemonist aggression and expansion.

Mr Biesheuvel said that he had always counseled that Europe should unite, establish its own global strategy, and increase its strength to safeguard European and world peace.

GU MU MEETS WITH BRITISH EXPORTS DELEGATION

OW301510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Gu Mu today met with a delegation from the British Committee of Invisible Exports led by Sir Francis Sandilands, chairman of the committee.

In a friendly conversation, Vice-Premier Gu Mu expressed appreciation at the efforts made by the British Committee of Invisible Exports to promote financial and trade relations between Britain and China. He assured the British visitors that China wants to increase cooperation in these fields with Britain.

Present at the meeting were Gu Ming, chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of China, and British Ambassador to China P. Cradock.

The British visitors are in Beijing to attend a seminar on the international services provided by the city of London and related business. They are scheduled to tour other places in China shortly.

VICE CHAIRMAN PENG CHONG MEETS WITH FRENCH DELEGATION

OW301516 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation of members of the General Council of Hauts-de-Seine, France here today in the Great Hall of the People. The delegation is led by Mr Jacques Baumel, member of the French National Assembly and president of the General Council of Hauts-de-Seine.

At the request of the French guests, Peng Chong briefed them on the recently concluded Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and China's reforms in political, economic and other fields in recent years.

Present at the meeting were Xie Bangding, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and Mr Claude Chayet, French ambassador to China.

The delegation arrived here on October 27 at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries. Following their arrival they met with He Ying, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and attended a banquet given by the host organization. They will soon leave here for other parts of China.

LUXEMBOURG PRIME MINISTER MEETS PRC AMITY GROUP

OW310322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Luxembourg, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner and Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn today met the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries led by its President Wang Bingnan.

During the separate meetings, Pierre Werner wished a steady development of the friendly ties between the two countries and Gaston Thorn hoped that the EEC and China would strengthen their cooperation in all fields.

The Chinese guests arrived here on October 28. They will visit a hydro-electric power station, a steel plant, a technical school and other places. The delegation will leave here for Britain on November 2.

POLISH PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS VISIT USSR

OW310707 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Leonid Brezhnev was said to have told the visiting Polish party and government leaders that the communists and working people of Poland will be able to resolve their country's acute problem of political and economic development, according to a Polish Press Agency report today.

Upon their arrival in Moscow today, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, conferred at once with Brezhnev, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, and Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Kania informed the Soviet leaders of the situation prevailing in his country, the progress in implementing the decisions of the 6th Plenum of the PUWP's Central Committee and the efforts being made by the Polish communists to stabilize the situation in the country.

The participants in the meeting focused their attention on the further development of Polish-Soviet relations. An understanding was reached to work out economic programs on the most important problems for the near future and in perspective.

The PAP report said that topical problems of the present-day international situation were discussed during the conversation.

The Polish leaders ended their visit to the Soviet Union and left for home on the same day.

BEIJING PLA UNIT MARKS ROMANIAN ARMY DAY

OW241552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 24 Oct (XINHUA)--Commanders and fighters of a division under the Beijing unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army held a rally today in honour of the 36th anniversary of the Romanian Army Day.

Wu Dai, deputy political commissar of the PLA Beijing unit, and the Romanian ambassador, Florea Dumitrescu, were present.

Addressing the rally, Division Commander Chen Zhongxiao hailed the Romanian Armed Forces as a powerful people's army equipped with modern weaponry. He pointed out that the friendship shared between the peoples and armed forces of China and Romania was time-tested and that today they had taken on the common task of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. Friendship and cooperation in all fields between the two peoples and armed forces were increasing, he added.

Colonel Ioan Dubesteanu, Romanian military, naval and air attache, also spoke at the rally. He described the course traversed by the Romanian Armed Forces in overthrowing the German Fascists during the Second World War, defending Romania's independence and building socialism. He paid warm tribute to the friendship and revolutionary unity forged by the two parties, peoples and armed forces of Romania and China during long years of common struggle.

Following the rally two documentaries on the Romanian Armed Forces were shown.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POSTHUMOUSLY EXPELS KANG SHENG, XIE FUZHI

OW311208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee has announced the posthumous expulsion from the party of Kang Sheng, late vice-chairman of the Central Committee, and Xie Fuzhi, late member of the Political Bureau. Kang Sheng died in 1975 and Xie Fuzhi died in 1972. The party said the "the memorial speeches made for the two men have been rescinded and their counter-revolutionary crimes made known to the whole party."

It said that Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi, who was also a vice-premier of the State Council, directly participated in scheming by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company to usurp the supreme leadership of the party and the state during the "Cultural Revolution" and committed grave crimes.

Investigation of the cases of Kang Sheng and Xie Fuzhi was called for at the Third Session of the 11th party Central Committee in December, 1978. Since then the Central Committee's Commission for the Inspection of Discipline has done a great deal of work investigating their cases, and submitted its formal reports to the Central Committee in September this year. The reports have been approved by the Central Committee and their contents made known to party members throughout the country.

XINHUA FOLLOWUP REPORT ON BEIJING RAILWAY EXPLOSION

OW301632 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1540 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--An explosion occurred in the southern corridor on the second floor of the Beijing railway station at 6:15 pm on 29 October. One person was killed and 89 others were injured on the spot. The injured persons were immediately rushed to nearby hospitals, and eight of them died in the hospital. Two of the injured are in critical condition. Of the nine dead, six are male and three female.

The Beijing railway station building was not damaged by the explosion, and the normal operation of trains was not affected. The flow of passengers continued in an orderly manner. An on-the-spot investigation and examination by the public security organ showed that the explosion was caused by an explosive charge which someone illegally brought into the station.

Zhao Cangbi, minister of public security; Guo Weicheng, minister of railways; Lin Hujia, mayor of Beijing; and Qin Jiwei, commander of the Beijing PLA units, rushed to the spot shortly after the explosion to arrange for the care of the casualties.

Leaders Visit Victims

SK311215 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpt] According to our sources, responsible comrades of the Beijing municipal party committee, the municipal People's Government, the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, the municipal CPPCC committee and the Ministry of Railways visited hospitals in the capital this afternoon to express sympathy and solicitude to those injured in the Beijing railway station explosion. They offered gifts to the victims.

Participating in today's activities were Lin Hujia, Ye Lin, Wang Xiaoyi, Liu Jianfu, Yang Chunmao, (Tan Shaoyu), Lu Yu, Su Zhan, Zhang Peng, Gao Ge, Guo Weicheng and Zhao Wenpu.

At 1500, Mayor Lin Hujia, Minister of Railways Guo Weicheng and Yang Chunmao, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, visited Beijing hospital, which is housing most of the wounded.

AFP: STUDENT LETTER PROTESTS 'SABOTAGE' OF LOCAL ELECTION

OW311011 Hong Kong AFP in English 0957 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing 31 Oct (AFP)--Two Shanghai students have called on the National People's Congress (NPC), China's parliament, to punish cadres whom they accused of having "sabotaged" a local election in central China. In a letter to the NPC Standing Committee, Xu Bangtai and Sun Dewei also asked the authorities to make public a detailed report on a recent county congress election in Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, travellers back from Shanghai said here today.

Two weeks ago, some 4,000 students in Changsha took to the streets to protest "maneuvers" by local Communist Party officials which led to the withdrawal of one of their comrades from a county electoral list. The latter, Linheng, had let it be known that he was not Marxist.

The gist of the letter sent to the NPC Standing Committee by Xu and Sun, both representatives to the congress of the county in which Fudan University is located, was reproduced on the notice board reserved for students of the famous university, the travellers (?said). The two students reportedly condemned "maneuvers" which were aimed at obstructing the democratic course of the electoral campaign in Changsha.

The Communist Party Central Committee dispatched an enquiry commission to Changsha following the student's protest. A call for support for the protesting students was posted on the notice boards of Fudan University and Beijing's Beida University. Meanwhile reliable sources said some 20 student protestors from Changsha arrived here a week ago to explain their grievances to authorities.

VICE MINISTER SPEAKS AT ENERGY CONSERVATION CONFERENCE

OW300614 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1442 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--Speaking at a national conference on exchanging experiences on energy conservation which opened today, Ma Yi, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, called on all localities to vigorously carry out a restructuring of our economy and product mix and to combine economic readjustments with energy conservation.

Ma Yi pointed out: The State Council has decided to keep a firmer grip on economic readjustment in 1981, because it is the key to implementing the "policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving our economy" and achieving a steady growth of the national economy. Energy supply is a salient question in our economic readjustment program. There will not be a significant increase of our energy supply for some time to come. The contradictions between energy supply and demand may become increasingly prominent in the future. Therefore, the speed of economic development is determined by our achievements in conserving energy supply with even higher consciousness and foster the strategic idea of conserving energy supply for a long time to come.

Ma Yi added: To strive for still greater results in conserving energy, aside from continuously working hard to transform backward equipment and technical procedures that consume more energy and effectively strengthen the scientific management of energy supply, it is very important to restructure our industry and product mix and to carry out economic readjustments and energy conservation side by side. Most of our country's energy supply has been spent annually on heavy industry. Heavy industry's energy consumption for producing each 100 million-yuan of output is 5 times higher than that for light industry. By increasing the proportion available to light industrial production, we will not only be able to conserve a great deal of energy, but will also bring about a prosperous market, improve the people's livelihood and increase financial revenue. All this has been proved by actual practice this year. According to computations, approximately 6 million dun of standard coal can be conserved by adding one percent of the proportion of output value to our country's light industry.

Ma Yi stressed: Another important way to conserve energy, reduce loss and increase economic results is to close down, suspend, amalgamate or switch enterprises that used to turn out high-cost and low-quality goods or that have long operated at a loss to manufacturing other products. This is also an important aspect of our economic readjustment. Power, fuel and material supplies, government subsidies and bank loans should be suspended to the enterprises that have long operated at a loss due to poor management.

He also called for greater efforts to organize production in accordance with the principle of specialized coordination. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to thoroughly implement the policy of "supplying only those enterprises that are outstanding" in distributing coal, petroleum and power supplies, so as to provide enterprises that consume less energy and turn out fine-quality marketable items with an ample supply of needed supplies and to help them to remain fully operational.

FINANCIAL WORK FORUM HELD 17-27 OCTOBER

OW310255 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--The Finance Ministry held a national forum of directors of finance departments and bureaus in Beijing 17-27 October. The forum decided that the main tasks of financial work in the coming winter and next year are to vigorously increase output and revenues, control expenditures, reduce deficits, promote readjustment of the national economy and maintain economic stability.

The forum held that since the beginning of this year, party committees at all levels have strengthened their leadership over financial work, and financial departments have done a tremendous job and scored marked achievements in coordinating with the economic readjustment and restructuring of the financial system. This was achieved by supporting agriculture and light industry; promoting the increase of production and receipts; helping enterprises make up deficits and increase surpluses; conducting the general checkup of enterprise assets; and economizing nonproductive expenditures. However, there are still a great many difficulties, and the tasks remain heavy. It is necessary to collect as much revenue and economize funds as much as possible in the next few months. There is still plenty of room for improvement--there are loopholes in all areas. It is necessary to take timely measures to prevent problems that are likely to occur at year's end.

The forum pointed out that the elimination of financial deficits and achievement of balanced revenue and expenditure comprise the main targets of economic readjustment. Without balanced revenue, there can be no economic stability, and without economic stability, it is impossible to have political stability and unity. Therefore, to maintain balanced financial revenue for our country is a common task for both central and local authorities.

In order to ensure the fulfillment of the financial tasks for next year, control financial deficits and do a successful job in economic readjustment, the forum held that while exploring and opening sources of production and striving to increase the output and income, it is necessary to firmly reduce the general scale of capital construction in order to further scale down construction projects, including those financed by both central and local authorities within and beyond their budgets. Efforts must also be made to strictly control construction projects built with bank loans. It is necessary to control and reduce expenditures in other areas in accordance with the actual situation.

The forum called on finance departments at all levels to further support the development of light and textile industries and concentrate efforts on enterprise consolidation in order to make up deficits and increase surpluses. Enterprises that consume much energy and run at a loss over a long period of time with a high cost of production will not receive further financial subsidies next year. Profitmaking enterprises must further tap their potential in order to reduce waste and increase revenues.

It is necessary to strengthen tax revenue work and collect and compute taxes in accordance with the tax law and tax rates. Reduction and remission of taxes must be made in accordance with the regulations governing the management of tax revenue. Taxes cannot be arbitrarily reduced or remitted without permission of authority or by resorting to deception. Those who illegally evade taxes must be dealt with severely.

The forum held that the direction of the financial system of "appropriating revenues and expenditures between the central and local authorities, while holding the latter responsible for their own profit and loss," which has been tried by most provinces and municipalities, is correct. It is necessary to sum up experience in order to gradually improve the system. This implementation in an all-round manner of the policy of allowing the enterprise to keep a portion of its profits next year, offers incentive for an enterprise to make more profits next year. This policy does a better job of considering the interests of the state, collective and individual. This is necessary. All provinces and regions may select one or two cities, but not too many, to try out the reformed tax revenue system.

Vice Premier Yao Yilin of the State Council attended and spoke at the forum. He said: Comrades of financial departments have done a tremendous job and scored great achievements in the past 2 years. They should not be frustrated by existing problems but should uphold correct opinions and make continuous efforts to study the new situation and solve new problems in order to confidently strive for a greater contribution to the readjustment and development of the national economy.

RENMIN RIBAO EXPOSE INVOLVING 'FORMER' SHANXI LEADER

HK300303 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Oct 80 p 3

[Report: "Supported by the former principal responsible person of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, Wang Dingmo and others of the Linfen Prefectural CCP Committee framed good people--the sham case of 'armed rebellion' in Pu County has still not achieved rehabilitation"]

[Text] After the "gang of four" were smashed, certain leaders of the Linfen Prefectural CCP Committee in Shanxi Province concocted a sham case of so-called "armed rebellion" in Pu County. They persecuted to death Yang Guizhou, secretary of the Pu County CCP Committee, and also implicated large numbers of cadres and masses in the case. Complete rehabilitation of this sham case has still not been accomplished. This has seriously affected stability and unity in Linfen Prefecture, especially in Pu County.

In autumn 1977, when former Pu County CCP committee secretary Yang Guizhou was attending an enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP Committee in Taiyuan, he was taken seriously ill and sent to hospital for treatment in Taiyuan. While he was there, prefectural CCP Committee secretary Wang Dingmo sent a work group to Pu County. Not long after the group leader Xin Rongbiao and deputy leader Zhang Ying had taken the group to the county, they laid three charges against Yang Guizhou: that he failed to learn from Dazhai and opposed Dazhai; that he was a backbone element of the factional network in Pu County; and that he had carried out sham exposure and criticism and reverse investigation.

Pu County is situated in the Luliang Mountains, and the people there are accustomed to hunting in the mountains. According to our information, since 1973 several score people have obtained ammunition from the PLA units for use in hunting. In 1977, the Linfen Prefectural Public Security Bureau discovered that Zhang Qijin, a car driver of the Pu County CCP Committee, and Geng Yuwen, party branch secretary of the forging plant, were transporting a quantity of ammunition from a PLA unit. The bureau then arrested Zhang and Geng on the charge of "hiding army ammunition." When Gao Xiang, deputy director of the Pu County CCP committee general office, found out about this, he too was arrested. Zhang Qijin and the others stated again and again that the ammunition was for use in hunting, but the work group wanted to investigate further the question of "the background to the ammunition."

Zhang Qijin, Geng Yuwen, and Gao Xiang were tortured for the purpose of extorting confessions while under interrogation, to make them confess how Yang Guizhou had plotted with them to get hold of ammunition and prepare an armed rebellion. Geng Yuwen confessed to the false charges under torture. The work team took Geng's confession and forced the others to admit the charge too. In this way "criminal evidence" was formed of how they were preparing, with Yang Guizhou as the backbone element, to "organize armed rebellion," "take to the mountains to fight guerilla war," and "carry out a second armed seizure of power."

Wang Dingmo said in January 1978: "The principal responsible comrade of the provincial CCP Committee allowed us to summon back Yang Guizhou some time ago and also pointed out that 'the Pu County CCP Committee must be completely reorganized.' We have been too slow in acting. When Yang comes back, he must be handed over to the Public Security Bureau for interrogation in isolation." On 13 January, Yang Guizhou who was in a Taiyuan hospital was forcibly taken back to Pu County where he was isolated and put under interrogation. Without any discussion by the prefectural CCP Committee Standing Committee, Wang Dingmo announced at a Pu County meeting of cadres of four levels: The provincial CCP committee has decided that the Pu County CCP Committee is to be reorganized. Less than 2 hours after the meeting ended, Yang Guizhou "committed suicide" while under guard by three or four people (his family and dependents were suspicious about his death).

Over 80 people in Pu County were investigated on account of the sham case of "armed rebellion" in Pu County. Some of them were sent to "study classes" and others were transferred elsewhere.

Why did Wang Dingmo and others lay false charges to frame comrade Yang Guizhou? One speech of Wang Dingmo bared their motives. He said: "We must grasp the issue of Yang Guizhou and others in forming a gang and recruiting followers, and failing to learn from Dazhai and opposing Dazhai, and turn the plot upside down." He also said: "The prefectural CCP Committee became aware of problems in Pu County some time ago, but was unable to take action. The ammunition has helped us."

Comrade Luo Guibo, second secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee, went to Linfen in March 1979 and proposed that the Pu County problem must be solved properly. Dong Qimin, deputy secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee and prefectural special commissioner, who was in charge of work at the time (Wang Dingmo had gone to study in the central party school) held several meetings of the prefectural CCP Committee Standing Committee, which unified ideological understanding. [paragraph continues]

At a meeting of county CCP Committee secretaries convened by the prefectural CCP Committee on 24 March, Dong Qimin announced on behalf of the prefectural CCP committee: "The decision to reorganize the Pu County CCP Committee was erroneous; it is necessary to clear Comrade Yang Guizhou of all the calumnies heaped on him, hold a memorial meeting, and rehabilitate him. All comrades in Pu County who were involved on account of the problem of Comrade Yang Guizhou must be rehabilitated." However, for a long time the Pu County CCP committee failed to carry out the decision of the prefectural CCP committee on rehabilitating Yang Guizhou.

Last December, the Linfen Prefectural CCP Committee sent Standing Committee member Yi Yaowen to Pu County to solve the problem there, and also decided to hold a memorial meeting for Yang Guizhou on 4 February. The dependents of Yang Guizhou proposed that the memorial oration should include the words "died an unjust death after being erroneously designated a target for investigation." However, prefectural CCP Committee secretary Wang Dingmo refused to allow those words when advice was sought from him on two occasions when he was in Taiyuan. As a result, the memorial meeting could not be held, and the several hundred people who had come to attend it could only disperse.

Many of the victims of the case and their dependents felt that this was intolerable. They reported the facts of this sham case to central leaders and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The Commission informed the Shanxi Provincial CCP committee's Discipline Inspection Committee by special notification on 26 July: "It is necessary to completely rehabilitate the victims of this sham case, clear the name of the man who was persecuted to death and deal severely with those who concocted this case. If anyone interferes with the process of investigation, that person too must be investigated."

The Shanxi Provincial CCP Committee sent a work group to Linfen Prefecture in August. However, although more than 2 months have passed since then, the issue of rehabilitating Yang Guizhou has still not been completely solved.

GUANGMING RIBAO ON ANCIENT MINISTER'S LAW ENFORCEMENT

HK310600 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Oct 80 p 4

[Article by Li Linhe (2621 2651 3109) and Li Zhefu (2621 0772 1133): "How Zhuge Liang Carried Out the Laws"]

[Text] China was divided into the kingdoms of Wei, Shu and Wu during the three kingdom period. Shu was the smallest and weakest. It had "only one-ninth as many soldiers and civilians" as Wei had. ("On Aides" by Zhang Yan appending "Biography of Zhuge Liang" in "History of the Three Kingdoms" annotated by Pei Songzhi) However, as a result of 20 years of administration by Zhuge Liang, who was an outstanding statesman, it had "fertile fields, well-filled barns, sharp weapons and ample reserves." ("Commentary by Yuan Zhun" appending "Biography of Zhuge Liang" in "History of the Three Kingdoms" annotated by Pei Songzhi). It enjoyed political stability internally. Its people were well-off and its coffers were replenished. Therefore, it could assume the offensive against Wei. From time to time, it "dispatched tens of thousands of troops to the Qishan mountains, as if they would march onward to the Yellow River and Luoshui River basins." (ibid.) In contrast, Wei could only take the defensive even though "it was 10 times as great as Shu in area and had a much greater population than Shu had, and even though its cities were heavily guarded and its troops well-trained." It "did not have any idea of annexing Shu but was intent on preserving its own strength." (ibid.)

Why was Zhuge Liang so successful in administering the kingdom of Shu? An important reason was that he strictly enforced the laws. Rule by law was a prerequisite to stable social order. Only when the kingdom enjoyed a stable social order could it "develop agriculture," promote social and economic development and lay the material foundation for a northern expedition.

In 214 B.C., Zhuge Liang assisted Liu Bei in annexing Yizhou Province, where a full-scale reconstruction was called for. He attached primary importance to legislation. He was determined to restore order and to establish the Shu Government there by means of the law.

Zhugue Liang was adept at adapting laws to local conditions. He refused to blindly follow the laws of the past although they had been laid down by wise rulers. Instead, he took the current objective realities in society as the basis on which he would make the laws.

When Liu Zhang who was "lenient and weak-minded" ruled Yizhou Province, the "laws and decrees were defective" and the landlords, local gentry and bureaucrats acted in an unruly manner. In view of this, Zhuge Liang strictly enforced the laws in order to strengthen discipline. Together with Li Yan and Liu Ba, he made the "Shu laws," thereby further improving the laws laid down by the Shu Government.

Zhugue Liang severely meted out punishments and strictly enforced laws, thus effectively curtailing "privileges outside the law" enjoyed by the bureaucrats, landlords and local gentry. According to historical records, "in Yizhou, because of Governor Liu Zhang's incompetence, many bureaucrats took advantage of their rights and positions to bully ordinary people. Zhuge Liang punished them according to law." As a result, "the powerful and influential families could not do as they wished" and dared not bully the ordinary people. Without making a concrete analysis of the current political situation, some critics of the later ages took the leniency or harshness of the laws as an indication of a good or bad government. They did not know the essentials of administering a country.

All must abide by the law--this was an important point upheld by Zhuge Liang in enforcing the laws.

Zhugue Liang said: In enforcing the laws, we must see that they are carried out seriously, that justice is done and that "the people are clearly admonished beforehand."

Summing up the political and military achievements of the past, Zhuge Liang realized that "the Kingdom of Wu was powerful because it enforced the laws effectively." ("City of Xiangyang" appending "Biography of Ma Liang" in "History of the Three Kingdoms" annotated by Pei Songzhi) For this reason, he worked in strict accordance with the laws and never bent the law for the benefit of relatives or friends. Peng Yang, an assistant to the provincial governor, was highly thought of by Liu Bei, the king. Later, he was discontented with a new assignment and abetted Ma Chao to stage a rebellion. Zhuge Liang resolutely handed him over to the judicial department for execution. Counting on "his noble family background and his connections with the queen," Lai Min, a military commander, often talked wildly against the government and incited people to defy the law. Zhuge Liang dismissed him from his post, prosecuted him and ordered him to "ponder his mistakes in seclusion." Ma Su, staff officer, was highly thought of by Zhuge Liang. He disobeyed orders in the battle of Jieting. Zhuge Liang executed him, though reluctantly. Because Zhuge Liang strictly enforced the laws, few of the Shu officials dared to act against rules and discipline, to neglect their duties or to defy the law.

Zhugue Liang also inherited the concept that "the law should be observed by all including the emperor" which prevailed during the early Han Dynasty. In his "first memorial to the king on an expedition," he advised the king, saying: "All members of the royal family and of the ranking officials' families should be treated as equals and be punished alike when they are found guilty of a crime." He himself was a model in doing justice to everyone. [paragraph continues]

Li Yan was chief of the government secretariat. Liu Sei, the king, entrusted him and Zhuge Liang to assist his son when he was on his deathbed. He was also highly thought of by Zhuge Liang. However, when he "misguided the young king and some officials" and was found guilty of ruining the army and the country, Zhuge Liang took a firm stand and handled the matter impartially. With the young king's approval, he discharged Li Yan from his post and sent him into exile. Liao Li was commander of a division stationed in Changshui. He amassed power and was discontent with his low position. He "calumniated the late king and circulated malicious remarks about other officials." Zhuge Liang discharged him from his post and reduced him to the status of an ordinary person. Because Zhuge Liang handled these cases impartially, both Li Yan and Liao Li received their punishments without harboring a grudge against him. When Zhuge Liang died and when news of his death was brought to them, Liao Li cried bitterly and Li Yan was so overwhelmed with grief that he also died shortly thereafter. Xi Zuochi, a scholar of the Jin Dynasty, commented thus: "The law should be as impartial as the surface of still water is level and smooth, so that even an evil-doer will abide by it. A mirror must be clear and flawless so that even an ugly man who looks into it will not frown. This is because the law and the mirror are unbiased. They will not be involved in scandals. This is also true of a man of moral integrity who has a fervent love for others, sympathizes with others and enforces the law only when there is no alternative. He inflicts on a criminal a penalty appropriate to his crime. He unselfishly promotes one who deserves the position. He condemns one without causing the latter's resentment. Will there be anyone who objects to this man? Zhuge Liang was particularly good at meeting out punishments. He is a great man--without parallel since the Qin and early Han dynasties." ("Commentary by Xi Zuochi" appending "Biography of Li Yan" in "History of the Three Kingdoms" annotated by Pei Songzhi)

A salient feature in addition to Zhuge Liang's strict and impartial enforcement of law was that "the people should be clearly admonished beforehand." Summing up the historical experience of Shang Yang's arbitrary application of penalties, Zhuge Liang said: "Shang Yang was an expert in law enforcement but a layman in educating the people." ("On Scholars of Different Schools" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works," p 47) Adopting Shang Yang's strong points, he combined law enforcement with education of the people. Before putting the laws and decrees of the government and the army into effect, he propagated them time and again, telling the people to heighten vigilance and not to commit an offense and warning them of the consequences. He also wrote "the eight essential points of attention, the seven rules of discipline, the six taboos and the five points of forbiddance" to educate the Shu Government officials and army officers and men and enable them to tell observance from violation of the law. He even gave them systematic guidance by going into minute detail. For this reason, there were few offenders even though he "strictly enforced the laws."

Running a government by the law required the efforts of officials at all levels who would faithfully enforce the law. Zhuge Liang held that "recommending the capable and honest and putting them in appropriate posts is a fundamental tenet in administering a country," and "A country is in peace when capable and honest officials are assigned to redress the cases in which people have been wronged." ("Recommendation of Useful Personnel and Handling of Lawsuits" in "16 Policies on Expedience" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works") He paid close attention to selecting and appointing personnel capable of law enforcement.

Zhuce Liang "did not follow any fixed method for recruiting qualified personnel." ("On Recruitment of Qualified Personnel" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works," p 182) He once "built a platform in southern Chengdu and openly offered large quantities of gold to capable people who would accept assignments." (ibid.) Dong He, Huang Quan and Li Yan formerly served Liu Zhang, former governor of Yizhou Province; Wu Yi and Fei Guan were Liu Zhang's in-laws; Peng Yang once had all his hair cut as a penalty imposed by Liu Zhang; Liu Ba was a man against whom Zhuge Liang bore a grudge. However, Zhuge Liang "put them in prominent positions where they could fully display their talents."

Zhuge Liang often broke a rule to promote those who were really capable. Yang Hong was formerly an assistant to Li Yan, chief of Jianwei Prefecture. Zhuge Liang was impressed by his broad scope of knowledge at a discussion on the question of whether troops should be dispatched on an expedition to the Hanzhong Basin. Immediately, he was recommended by Zhuge Liang for the post of chief of Shu Prefecture. His rank was equal to Li Yan's. He Zhi, Yang Hong's secretary, was a man of great ability. When Yang Hong was still at his post of chief of Shu Prefecture, he had already been promoted to chief of Guanghan Prefecture. This method of appointing people according to ability and not according to age and seniority "won for Zhuge Liang the popularity throughout western China of allowing useful personnel to fully display their abilities." Within the political bloc of the Shu Government, Zhuge Liang broke the rule by promoting Jiang Wan, Fei Wei, Dong Yun and Jiang Wei, who were up-and-coming youngsters. When Liu Bei annexed Yizhou Province to his kingdom, Jiang Wan was just a junior local official of Guangdu area. When Zhuge Liang discovered that he "had the ability to administer a country and not just a locality," he boldly promoted him to a high position. Afterward, when Zhuge Liang was on his deathbed, he even entrusted him with his funeral affairs. When the young king mounted his throne, Fei Wei and Dong Yun were junior messengers in the royal palace. Zhuge Liang knew that Fei Wei "had remarkable knowledge and power of understanding" and Dong Yun "performed his duties with devotion and justice." He promoted them to important positions. Jiang Wei was formerly an ordinary officer serving in the army of the kingdom of Wei. He came over to the Shu Government when Zhuge Liang headed an army on an expedition to the Qishan Mountains. He "performed his duties with devotion and diligence and was circumspect in his work." He was also noted for "his remarkable intelligence." He was 27 when Zhuge Liang promoted him to general and recommended him for the title of Marquis of Dangyang.

Zhuge Liang also paid close attention to promoting the officials who had rendered meritorious services. Dong Hui was Fei Wei's assistant when the latter headed a delegation which visited the kingdom of Wu. He aptly answered many questions asked by Sun Quan, king of Wu, thereby preserving the dignity of Shu. The third day after his return, he was transferred to a post in Zhuge Liang's residence, that is, the prime minister's office. Shortly afterward, he was promoted to chief of Ba Prefecture. In the battle of Jieting, Wang Ping strongly argued with Ma Su about the tactics, worked out a strategem to repulse the Wei troops and recalled the dispersed troops, demonstrating his outstanding military ability. Immediately, Zhuge Liang put him in the post of chief of staff who also headed five armies and took charge of the daily routine of the whole camp. He also promoted him to "commander of the expeditionary army" and recommended him for the title of marquis.

We can see from the "Annals of Shu" in the "History of the Three Kingdoms" that these officials who were selected and promoted by Zhuge Liang played a major role in enforcing the laws and in reassuring the public. Jiang Wan and Fei Wei assisted Zhuge Liang in forming an alliance with the kingdom of Wu, in improving government administration and in launching expeditions, with remarkable results in all these matters. After Zhuge Liang's death, they served successively in the position of prime minister and continued to run the government by law.

Another important reason why Zhuge Liang's policy of rule by law could be carried out rather thoroughly was that he constantly upheld the motto "I must behave myself before asking others to behave themselves." ("Order and Chaos" in "16 Policies of Expedience" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works," p 71)

Zhuge Liang knew very well that "a superior's behavior is an example for his subordinates." Therefore, he was very careful about his words and deeds. He said nothing which was against the law and did nothing which deviated from morality and justice." ("Instructions and Orders" in "16 Policies on Expedience" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works," p 72) He regarded "pardoning oneself for one's mistakes while teaching others" as a "bad method," and "behaving oneself while teaching others" as a "good method."

Zhuge Liang observed the law himself. He was an honest and upright official. He deeply admired Sun Shuao who lived during the spring and autumn period. "When Sun Shuao was prime minister of the state of Chu, he kept only one cart pulled by a horse. He was frugal of food and clothing" and was honest and upright. Zhuge Liang issued a circular, telling the Shu Government officials to emulate Sun Shuao. He himself was an honest and upright official like Sun Shuao. In his "Memorial to the Young King," he said: "When I began to serve the late king, I lived on my emolument from my official post and had no other income. In the city of Chengdu, I now have 800 mulberry trees and 15 qing of arable land which yield enough silk and crops for clothing and feeding my family. When I am on official business away from Chengdu, I take my food and clothing with me and travel at my own expense. When I die, my family shall not have surplus clothing and money." "His words were found to be true when he died." Zhuge Liang's plain living had widespread influence on all officials of the Shu Government. Honest officials emulated him and corrupt officials desisted from their evil ways. According to historical records, Zhao Yun, Deng Zhi, Dong He, Liu Ba and Jiang Wei maintained the fine style of plain living.

Zhuge Liang worked hard at his post. For a long time, he assumed all-round responsibilities for the political and military affairs of the Shu Government, rising early and retiring late, and working with all-out effort the whole day. He was busy handling civil affairs, formulating the moral codes, making laws and drawing up measures for their enforcement, supervising military affairs, educating, training and examining the work of government officials and doing a great deal of routine work. He also personally took a hand in organizing the construction of a water conservation project, a bridge, a road, a post for couriers and a salt pond, and looked into such matters as silkworm breeding, cloth weaving, metal refining and money coining. He designed some means of transportation, a kind of bow for shooting arrows in volleys, a kind of drum and other devices. He supervised the making of some important weapons. He led an army to traverse the barren land in the south to put down a rebellion. He headed a northern expedition in an attempt to achieve countryside unification. As a result, he broke down from constant overwork. Indeed, he gave his all to the Shu Government until his heart stopped beating.

Zhuge Liang's spirit of self-criticism was rarely seen among rulers of the past. The Shu army was defeated in the battle of Jieting because he wrongly assigned Ma Su to be the commander. To safeguard the solemnity of the law, he forwarded a memorial to the young king, asking that he be demoted by three grades. He also "asked the officers and men to point out his shortcomings unsparingly." His spirit of "holding himself responsible for the defeat and criticizing himself" was a good example for his subordinates. In order to make fewer mistakes, he paid attention to soliciting opinions from his subordinates. He said: "A good way to run the government is to solicit opinions from many sides. Once you listen to the voices of the masses and discuss matters with your subordinates, you will be able to obtain a clear picture of everything." ("Seeing and Listening" in "16 Policies on Expedience" in "Collection of Zhuge Liang's Works," p 62) Dong He, an army commander, "had been working with Zhuge Liang for 7 years. Whenever he discovered a mistake, he would point it out and review the relevant matter." Zhuge Liang commended him highly saying: If everyone frankly criticizes me and "tells me what is on his mind" as Dong He does, "I shall be able to avoid mistakes."

Zhuge Liang insisted on making laws according to the current situation, strictly enforcing the laws and appointing honest and capable officials to enforce the laws. He also abided by the laws himself. For this reason, shortly after its establishment, the Shu Government was able to put an end to the chaotic situation which had existed since the time when Liu Zhang was ruler. Moreover, the kingdom of Shu enjoyed much greater political stability than did the other two kingdoms--Wei and Wu. Chen Shou, author of the "History of the Three Kingdoms," said: Zhuge Liang "educated the people well in the laws and meted out rewards and punishments. [paragraph continues]

Those who violated the laws were penalized and those who did good deeds were commended. As a result, the government officials were free from corruption. The people were well-disciplined. No one would pocket anything found on the road. The strong did not bully the weak. Honesty prevailed throughout society." ("Commentary by Chen Shou" appending "Biography of Zhuge Liang" in "History of the Three Kingdoms") Zhang Fu, a statesman of the Jin Dynasty, said: Zhuge Liang "gave the people credit for his achievements and took responsibility for any mistake in the work his subordinates had done. He accepted good opinions and acted accordingly. He listened to criticism and corrected his mistakes. Therefore, he enjoyed widespread renown." Zhang Shu, a scholar of the Qing Dynasty, said: When Zhuge Liang ran the Shu Government, "the officials wiped out evils and the people were content with hard work. The laws were harsh but were carried out impartially, so that the offenders accepted punishments without complaint." As a result, "the wise and the stupid were treated equally before the law, and the other hostile kingdoms admired the good government of the kingdom of Shu." These comments were a bit exaggerated but, on the whole, tallied with the facts.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES

HK300706 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Oct 80 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Bureaucracy Brings About Catastrophe"]

[Text] The newsletter "Behind the Criminal" reports that Wang Guangxiang, an innocent and honest woman worker of the Donggou County chemical fertilizer plant in Liaoning, suffered from retaliation by militia company commander Li Xuexian as a result of her denunciation and exposure of Li's indecent behavior. Secretary of the party branch of the plant Ning Guang discharged her without asking her for an explanation. Wang Guangxiang appealed many times. However, instead of having her problem solved, she was rudely brushed aside by Ning Guang. Wang Guangxiang used unlawful means to destroy the rear wall of Ning Guang's house in order to bring attention to her grievance and fight the injustice imposed on her by the county CCP Committee and the society. The 29-year-old woman Communist Party member and backbone member of the militia later surrendered to the police and tragically ended up by becoming a criminal who disrupted social order.

We should note that similar tragedies have been happening in some localities and units for some time. RENMIN RIBAO has reported some of them. Although Wang Guangxiang was driven to the deed, her action in destroying another person's rear wall remains a criminal act, and she deserves punishment according to law. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," our party and government have attached great importance to the voice of the masses and rehabilitated many frameups and misjudged cases. We must carry out this work thoroughly. If the injustice is not heard in the party nor by political organs at lower levels, appeals can be made to the party and government organs at higher levels or even the central departments concerned. We do believe that in our socialist country truth will finally defeat evil and that the party and the government will uphold righteousness for the masses. What happened to Wang Guangxiang arouses our sympathy, and bureaucrats such as Ning Guang are indeed detestable. However, she should not adopt unlawful measures to solve her problem, no matter how much she was wronged. In order to do things conducive to the development of the four modernizations, we must strengthen the socialist legal system and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. It is therefore essential for every citizen, particularly every Communist Party member, to strongly foster the concept of abiding by the law and consciously be subordinated to this general situation. If one adopts unlawful means because one is wronged, this is of no help in solving the problem. Such action will create serious consequences and endanger the social order, and also set one on the criminal path.

However, we are not being serious enough if we simply punish the criminal without analyzing the factors leading to the tragedy. Moreover, the problem is not basically solved. Four years have passed since the smashing of the "gang of four." Why do tragedies of this kind still arise? What kind of lessons should we learn from these tragedies? Those questions are worth pondering by the people, particularly the leaders at all levels.

To correctly understand and handle the contradictions among the people is a fundamental issue in the period of socialism. Contradictions of all descriptions constantly arise among the people, for example, between the leadership and the collective, between one group of masses and another, and particularly between the leadership and the masses. This is a normal phenomenon. The key to the issue is how to deal with such contradictions by leading organs at all levels. If such contradictions are handled well, contradictions will be solved fairly well, feelings of alienation and misunderstanding will be eliminated, unity can be strengthened and unification can be achieved both in thinking and in action. On the other hand, if contradictions are not handled well, they will be sharpened, and originally nonantagonistic contradictions will develop into antagonistic ones. Here bureaucracy plays an especially villainous role. From Wang Guangxiang's tragedy, people can clearly see the serious, harmful effects of bureaucracy.

We should point out that Wang Guangxiang's unlawful action that led to a criminal offence was forced on her by a "mandarin" like Ning Guang, though she herself should shoulder part of the responsibility. Ning Guang himself, the secretary of the party branch, was not only subjective, but also very imperious and overbearing. He is one hundred percent bureaucrat. When the militia company commander whose behavior was indecent was retaliating against Wang Guangxiang and spreading rumours, he did not look into the case before deciding to dismiss her. Wang Guangxiang pleaded many times; if he had been a bit more democratic and respected facts, then the contradiction would have been easily solved. However, Ning Guang was too rude and unreasonable, he even instigated his family to humiliate and beat the country girl who came to reason things out. Does this look like the behavior of a communist leading cadre who has received 30 years' education by the party? From Ning Guang, we can see what a hundred percent bureaucrat looks like.

In a socialist nation, the people are the masters of the nation and the cadres at all levels are public servants who ought to serve the people wholeheartedly. The majority of our cadres have imposed demands on themselves for this purpose. They are concerned over the weal and woe of the people, humbly listen to the views of the masses and perform many good deeds for the people. However, there are also cadres who are party members like Ning Guang. Instead of regarding themselves as the people's public servants, they regard themselves as the people's masters. They consider themselves as belonging to a special class, suppress democracy, become imperious and despotic and act wildly in defiance of the law. Some of them are no different from the "mandarins" of the old society who took advantage of their power to bully people. Indeed, there are not too many such "mandarins" sitting on the backs of the people and riding roughshod over others. However, they bring disgrace to our rank and their action has seriously damaged the prestige of the party and the government. If we continue to allow them to commit crimes, the masses will have to suffer and the state will be restless. We must act according to party discipline and state laws when dealing with these people and seriously handle their cases. At the same time, to solve the confused relationship of masters and servants, we must solve the ideological problems as well as carrying out essential reforms to the current system, so that the people will genuinely possess the right to elect, supervise and dismiss leading cadres at all levels and genuinely become the masters of the society. Otherwise, it is impossible for us to carry out effective struggles against bureaucratism and it is inevitable that tragedies like Wang Guangxiang's case will happen again.

Some comrades of the Donggou County CCP Committee were sympathetic to Wang Guangxiang's experience and supported her pleading. Comrades at the reception center of Dandong Municipality were concerned for her from beginning to end and gave her help. However, the problem was not solved. The leading organs of our party and government represent the interests of the people, but why did they dare not support Wang Guangxiang and resolutely struggle against bureaucrats like Ning Guang? Not only that; while the case was becoming more serious, the local leading organs of the party and government not only failed to stop the criminal from persecuting people, on the contrary, they blamed the seriously injured girl and even promoted Ning Guang deputy director of the county finance and trade office. No matter what their subjective wishes were, such acts actually connived at and encouraged people like Ning Guang and objectively played the role of "government officials protecting government officials." It was 1 year since Wang Guangxiang started her appeal; she had appealed to many party and government organs and many leading cadres, if there had been one unit, or one leading cadre willing to uphold righteousness, the contradiction would not have become so acute.

From the tragedy of Wang Guangxiang, it is not difficult to see how serious bureaucracy is in some of our units. Bureaucracy brings about catastrophe. It will not only seriously endanger our economy and prevent the superiority of the socialist system from being displayed, but also seriously damage the organism of the party and the government, corrode our cadres and produce factors of instability. If we remain indifferent to such serious phenomenon of bureaucracy, we are not being responsible to the people and our economic cause and other work will not be able to progress effectively. In this respect, we must keep a clear head and adopt firm measures to overcome bureaucracy, and incessantly improve methods of leadership and work style, so that we will not disappoint the people who place great trust in us. We must consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity, and create fine conditions for the smooth development of the four modernizations.

GUANGMING RIBAO QUOTES QINGHAI JOURNAL ON 'BLIND LOYALTY'

HK310833 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Oct 80 p 3

[Report by Qing Feng (7230 6912): "Yue Fei's Thinking on Loyalty to the Emperor Should Be Criticized"]

[Text] QINGHAI SHEHUI KEXUE No 2, 1980 printed an article by Wang Jilie [3769 4949 3525] entitled "A Critique of Yue Fei's Idea of Loyalty to the Emperor." This article criticized Yue Fei's idea of loyalty to the emperor while affirming that the contributions he made were greater than his faults.

Recently published commentaries on Yue Fei all affirmed that he was a historical figure whose contributions were greater than his faults. However, there has been no appropriate criticism of Yue Fei's idea of loyalty to the emperor. Wang's article holds that such is an incomplete evaluation of Yue Fei. Yue Fei was not a "perfect man." Although his name went down in history because of his resistance against the Jin regime and he became very popular because of his "perfect loyalty," his obstinate thinking of loyalty to the emperor made him bow to the orders of Zhao Gou, the Gaozong emperor of the Song Dynasty to surrender and betray the country in the war between the Song and the Jin. Yue Fei was a patriot, but he was even more loyal to the emperor. In his mind, the ideas of "patriotism" and "loyalty to the emperor" were forever in conflict. But in the end, the idea of loyalty to the emperor came to occupy the leading position in his ideological framework.

The author held that: The idea of loyalty to the emperor is a product of the system of autocratic monarchy. In feudal society, the stronger the centralized autocratic rule, the more people looked to the emperor as the symbol and master of the state. They even thought that loyalty to the emperor was patriotism and patriotism meant loyalty to the emperor. Actually, loyalty to the emperor and patriotism are two different things. Although normally, loyalty to the emperor does have something to do with patriotism, in a time of national emergency, if the emperor tried to compromise in exchange for an ignoble existence at the cost of betraying the interests of the nation and the state, then the distinction between loyalty to the emperor and patriotism is clearly exposed and the two come into conflict with each other. Patriotism is the love for the homeland where one and one's ancestors live, work and rest while loyalty to the emperor is "blind loyalty" and obedience to the personal will of the emperor. It is feudal morality based on the concept of repaying the benevolence of the feudal emperor. The idea of loyalty to the emperor implies blind loyalty and obedience to the emperor and complete submission under his control. This made the concept of loyalty to the emperor a bond which maintained the relationship between sovereign and subject within the ruling class and guaranteed the effective enforcement of the entire system of feudal rule. While the concept of loyalty to the emperor served certain progressive purposes in safeguarding the unification of the state under specific historical conditions, when the system of monarchy became a fetter which obstructed historical development, loyalty to the emperor became a reactionary force.

The author cited instances showing Yue Fei's loyalty to the emperor. For instance, when Yue Fei was planning to "launch an assault on Huanglong Prefecture" and the capitulationists dispatched 12 imperial edicts to order him to retreat to the south, he disregarded the probable loss of the motherland's territory and the tearful pleading of the people of the central plain, obeyed the emperor's orders and abandoned the cause of resisting the Jin regime. Even after he was arrested and was about to be executed, he still hoped foolishly that Zhao Gou would take note of his unfailing loyalty. In him, we see a pitiful and pathetic soul which had been poisoned and ruined by the feudal concept of loyalty to the emperor.

The author pointed out: Although we cannot ask too much of Yue Fei because as a general in a feudal state, he inevitably had the limitations inherent to his times and his class, as a national hero, he died because of his loyalty to the emperor. The tragedy of Yue Fei is traceable to the pernicious influence of the concept of loyalty to the emperor. This is a profound lesson from history.

BEIJING RADIO CALLS FOR TRAINING ORGANIZATIONAL EXPERTS

OW302153 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Station contributing commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Bring Up a Large Number of Organizers for the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The implementation of the party's political line must be guaranteed by the party's organizational line. Without any doubt, the implementation of the party's organizational line is a task shared by the whole party, but it must be put into the hands of a specialized department manned by specialized persons. Therefore, the active selection and training of a large number of organizing experts for the four modernizations is an extremely important task in realizing the party's political and organizational lines.

Our party can show its huge might if it has a large number of experts who are good at discovering, gathering and using persons of ability, and if those experts can take effective measures to organize the cadres and masses rationally and bring into full play the people's initiative for the four modernizations. The party committees at all levels must strive to bring up a large number of experts who can successfully accomplish our organizational tasks during the new period. The comrades on the organizational front, particularly the responsible comrades of the organization department, should strive to become such experts.

The most important ability an expert of the party's organizational work should have is the ability to know persons well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities. A personnel expert must have this ability. At present, whether persons of ability who meet the cadres' requirements on various fronts can be timely discovered and boldly selected and whether the three-in-one task of readjusting the leading groups can be successfully accomplished or not are important yardsticks for determining whether an organization department and its cadres have the ability to know persons well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities.

In recent years, some localities, departments and units have been very active in doing their personnel and cadre work. This shows that the comrades of the party organizations and the organization departments know the party's political line and the cadres' present situation. It also shows that they pay attention to studying the science of developing and using talent. Furthermore, it shows that they can boldly display democracy, follow the mass line and dare to break through the bonds of old ideas and the resistance of irrational regulations when they select cadres. They have emancipated their minds, but they do not act blindly. They attach importance to past experience, but they do not practice empiricism. They pay attention to theories, but they are not dogmatic. They dare to reform and blaze new trails and know how to think. They use their energies and talents in discovering, selecting and using outstanding persons of ability. The party committees at all levels should pay attention to finding, supporting and training such comrades and place them in leading posts of the organization department. The organization departments at and above the county level should take various measures to train and improve incumbent cadres doing organizational work and make them study the party's political, ideological and organizational lines; other documents of the party; economic theories; enterprise management; scientific knowledge; and personnel management.

Experts in the party's organizational work should also be statesmen and men of action. They should have both professional ability and fine political and ideological character. For this reason, those who indulge in empty talk and who do not act and those who hesitate and vacillate in the face of resistance are not qualified. Still worse are those who doubt and boycott the party's line and who are slack in work. Therefore, the comrades doing organizational work should reform our leadership and cadre systems step by step in a planned way. They should study the new situation, new experience and new problems concerning the selection of outstanding persons of ability. They should fundamentally raise their own professional, political and ideological level to meet the demands of the four modernizations.

SHANGHAI WEN HUI BAO ON REFORM OF CADRE SYSTEM

HK301404 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 10 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Qin Dong (4440 2767): "Using the General Election System to Gradually Replace the System of Appointing and Dismissing Cadres"]

[Text] A few veteran revolutionaries resigned from leading posts in the National People's Congress and in the government at the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC. Thus, the system of life tenure of cadres was abolished in actual practice. This action meets the demands of Marxist principles, is well adapted to the historical trend, and it has the people's support. In addition, it is of great significance in the reform of our state leadership system.

The system of life tenure of cadres does not exist in isolation but is related to the system in which high-level cadres designate, appoint and dismiss lower-level ones. In fact, for a relatively long period of time--since the founding of our state--the appointment and dismissal of cadres were largely decided at the higher level due to certain objective restrictions and to other factors. Despite the fact that the higher-level cadres usually appointed good cadres under that system, there were unavoidably certain drawbacks. [paragraph continues]

This system caused some cadres to think that they would "be responsible only to the higher level," would "be officials all their lives if they closely followed the higher levels," and "enjoy good salaries and preferential treatment for the rest of their lives if they had been officials for a certain length of time." Thus, the system is disadvantageous for the vigorous discovery and promotion of capable cadres. Furthermore, it hampers the promotion of young, educated and professional personnel to the leadership posts at all levels of government. This situation has already seriously affected the progress of the four modernizations.

Feudal society existed in our country for a very long time. In a feudal society, the country was the private property of individuals and "the sovereign ruled the roost." The emperor was the supreme ruler all his life providing there was not a palace coup, the peasants did not rise up in rebellion and overthrow him, and the country was not conquered by invaders. Government officials at all levels are subjects or slaves of the emperor, and they were appointed and dismissed only by the emperor. The common people had no right to interfere nor to choose an honest and upright official to rule them. They had to take whoever they got. The existence of the phenomenon of life tenure of cadres is certainly related to the existence of the remnant feudal influence. Our country's new democratic revolution was successful and thorough in overthrowing feudal and reactionary rule and feudal ownership of land. However, we had not completely accomplished the task of eliminating all remnant feudal ideological and political influences before the socialist revolution took place. This accounts for the deep-rooted remnant feudal influences. Since liberation, political power has been in the hands of the people under the guidance of the Communist Party, and the nature of the political power has changed. Most of the designated cadres have in fact cautiously and conscientiously served the people and have won their support. However, we will gradually see the drawbacks if we continue employing the system of designating cadres, instead of supplanting it with general election and replacement systems.

First, the system of designating cadres does not conform to the principle of the Paris Commune. Summing up the experiences of the Paris Commune, Marx emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to implement the systems of general election and replacement for staff at the commune level and to abolish the bureaucrat-capitalist hierarchy and all privileges of government officials. It is also necessary to replace cadres at any time when their performance is unsatisfactory. Marx held that this system would "thoroughly eliminate the state hierarchy, replacing old lords who ride roughshod over the people with recallable servants and replacing the sham responsibility system with a genuine one." Lenin appreciated this very much and stated: "The simple and well-understood democratic measures of comprehensively implementing the systems of general election and prompt replacement of all public personnel and of lowering the salaries of these personnel to the level of ordinary workers' salaries can completely link the interests of the workers with those of the majority of the peasants...." In light of this, we see that system of designating cadres employed by the proletariat for a relatively long period of time since the seizure of political power does not conform to the Paris Commune principle of the systems of general election and replacement.

Second, the system of designating cadres does not conform to the nature of our socialist country. The people are the masters of our country. It is clearly stipulated in our state Constitution that "the state upholds the democratic principles of socialism, safeguards people's participation in state management, manages all economic and cultural affairs, supervises state organs and all personnel." The relationship between the people and the cadres is literally the relationship between the masters and their servants.
[paragraph continues]

Cadres should be promoted and supervised by the people, and when their performance is unsatisfactory, the people should always be able to replace them. Cadres should not be designated to rule over the people, for bidding the people to concern themselves with the cadres' competence. Democracy means allowing the people to be masters of their own house. It does not mean that the people must obey the decisions of the cadres.

Third, the designation system does not conform to the laws governing promotion of competent persons. The system is disadvantageous for promoting competent persons and their successors. One of the laws governing promotion of competent persons is the principle of choosing the best. We must choose the best people and promote them and replace cadres of organs for power by using the criteria that they must have both ability and political integrity. This will enable talented people to come forth in large numbers, and this is conducive to the building of the "four modernizations." On the other hand, the masses will not be content with cadres who perform unsatisfactorily, and they will show no respect for them. Thus, these cadres will not be able to consolidate their positions. Some good cadres may be promoted and designated under the system in which the higher-level cadres designate the lower-level ones. However, the eyes of one person (or several persons) are not as accurate as the public eye. Apart from this, a single person will not always make the right choice in promoting his successor. Thus, many real talents will be stifled or may be buried by those who are jealous of them. The masses have bright eyes and in their hearts they know who is good and who is bad. Promoting civil servants who work for the masses concerns them personally. We must fully trust and rely on the masses in promoting real talents. Thus, real talents will ceaselessly emerge.

Fourth, the designation system is unfavorable for supervision by the masses and for promotion of the cadres' workstyles. The masses seldom have the enthusiasm to supervise the cadres since the latter are designated by the higher levels. Although some good cadres are prudent all their lives, sparing no effort in the performance of their duties and working hard to serve the people, others think they are officials possessing an "iron rice bowl." They are mediocre and no one can do anything to them. Moreover, some are simply opportunists who only work to please higher-level cadres. They are not concerned with the sufferings of the masses and do not care whether they live or die. They engage in actions to secure personal gain, taking advantage of every opportunity. They flatter everybody concerned in order to find a short cut to becoming officials. Montesquieu once said: "People will become corrupt if they hold power for a long time."

Former U.S. President Jefferson said more explicitly: "If a person holds an official position for too long, he will gradually neglect his duties. He will regard his position as his private property and the government as a tool to further his personal interests." Certainly, these representative figures of the bourgeoisie spoke from their own standpoints and with their own limitations. Their words contain some truth and we should not just discount them as words of the bourgeoisie. Cadres must be elected and supervised by the people, and the people must always be able to dismiss and replace unsatisfactory cadres. If the cadres are designated by the higher levels to be "officials" all their lives, some will gradually become "masters of society" instead of "servants of society." Thus, bureaucratism and privilege-seeking will grow naturally, gradually weakening the political power. An obvious example of this is Lin Biao and the "gang of four," who rode roughshod over the people and indulged in luxury and extravagance.

In order to fundamentally eliminate the systems of life tenure and designation of cadres, we must make the system of election to leading posts in the organs of power the basis of the cadre system. The election system provides room for the rotation of cadres and it is conducive to changing the systems of life tenure and designation of cadres. Although some people may extend the length of their stay in office when reelected, the number of reelections will be limited. They will know for sure that they must be responsible to the voters and that they will be dismissed or replaced at all times if their performance is not satisfactory. [paragraph continues]

There is always a possibility that elected cadres, even if they are still young, will be replaced through elections when better and more capable persons appear. In this situation, real talent will not be buried and the rotation of cadres will become a normal phenomenon. The Second Session of the Fifth NPC passed the new election law, and the scope of direct elections has been expanded to the county level. The law stipulates that all levels throughout the country must implement secret ballot procedures, supervision by the people and the right to recall delegates at all levels. It also stipulates that all levels must put into practice the election system in which the number of candidates may exceed the number of posts. This enables the election system to go one step further in approaching democracy.

In order to implement the general election and replacement systems, there must be real elections, not mere formalities of appointment and resolution by the higher levels. Therefore, we must uphold the election system in which the number of candidates must exceed the number of posts to ensure that voters will have adequate choices. As soon as the system of life tenure of leaders of the organs of power is abolished, the same system which is used for leaders of party organs and government departments will naturally disappear. Leaders of the organs of power must be chosen through elections when the scope of direct election is expanded and implemented at the county level. However, can leadership groups of some enterprises, institutions and organs also be chosen through direct elections? The answer to this is affirmative, but we must improve the system step by step in a planned way. In short, we must implement the principles of choosing the best and of promoting cadres who uphold the four basic principles, possess professional knowledge and skill and are in their prime of life. We must be better at implementing the party's line, principles and policies and ceaselessly speed up the pace of building the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO ON BUILDING COMMODITY GRAIN BASES

HK300643 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Oct 80 p 1

[Commentator's article: "An Important Measure for Helping the Whole Country To Enliven Agriculture"]

[Text] The state has decided to build commodity grain bases in the northeast. This is an important strategic measure for enlivening agriculture throughout the country. After having successfully conducted pilot projects in mechanization, Heilongjiang has found its way, gathered experiences and adopted measures in building modern commodity grain bases. It has taken the gratifying first step.

Heilongjiang is a treasured land of our country. It has a relatively small population, vast territory and fertile land with a considerable amount of rainfall. Its communications are convenient and it has a foundation of many years of agricultural mechanization. It possesses superior conditions for building modern large-scale agriculture. Other places in the country, particularly in the south, have places with fertile soil and abundant rainfall. However, they are densely populated. In the northwest, there are places with low population and vast territory, however, there is little rainfall and the soil is poor. They compare unfavorably with the achievements and profits scored by practicing mechanization in Heilongjiang. The cadres and commune members at basic levels in Heilongjiang are highly enthusiastic in accomplishing mechanization. Practicing mechanization helps them compensate for their small population, bringing into full play the superior feature of the vast territory. Consequently, productivity and the commodity rate go up by large margins. This is the only way to prosperity, and it is the strong demand of the masses. Speeding up the building of commodity grain bases in Heilongjiang is beneficial to the state and the masses. It also conforms to the needs of the state and the wish of the masses. This is genuinely a case of the higher and lower levels being of one mind.

The key to building commodity grain bases in Heilongjiang, and to further building "the great northern wilderness" which is full of potential into a rich "great northern granary" lies in mechanization. Of course, we must develop agricultural mechanization in a systematic way and give priority to key projects. First of all, we must accomplish mechanization in places where the masses have the most urgent demand and places where the greatest economic effect and profits can be scored. We must not have an overall scheme without priorities or start too many projects at one time without careful consideration. At the same time, we must integrate zoning in crop cultivation with mechanization, so that towed agricultural machines can complement each other, resulting in higher usage rate of machines and lower production costs. Heilongjiang has based itself on its natural conditions, economic situation, crop varieties, cultivation methods and the level of completeness of agricultural machinery sets, in order to adopt policies suited to local conditions, give guidance according to different categories and advance with steady steps. It has stipulated mechanization priorities for different areas, crops and field tasks. Although developing mechanization in such a regional and systematic way, instead of promoting a standard pattern, doing everything rigidly regardless of the actual conditions, going in for grandiose projects and rushing headlong into mass action, seems to involve lots of trouble and is very slow, actually, so long as we suit measures to the localities, act according to our capability, carry out mechanization place by place, and finish the projects one by one, we can gradually pick up our pace and score significant results as time passes and experience accumulates.

Heilongjiang has abundant natural resources and superior features. It is suitable for afforestation and animal husbandry, as well as for developing the cultivation of sugar and oil crops and breeding aquatic products. Thus, while grasping grain, we must attach importance to developing a diversified economy, and gradually accomplish mechanization of all trades. Take animal husbandry for example. By making good use of the excellent conditions of pastoral and agricultural zones and promoting mechanization, animal husbandry throughout the province will develop greatly. Thus, with fur, meat and milk, as well as grain, sugar and oil the province can promote the food industry and have better conditions to set up agricultural-industrial-commercial joint ventures.

To promote agricultural mechanization and build commodity grain bases, we must pay sufficient attention to implementing economic politics like distribution according to work and exchange at equal value. We must establish various responsibility systems of production and management which are suitable for division and cooperation of labor and for instituting specialization, and link the producers with the result of their labor and the interests of the collective with those of the individual. We must incessantly motivate people's labor enthusiasm and should not attach importance merely to the superiority of mechanization and neglect the importance of policies. We must be aware that after instituting overall mechanization, the situation of labor shortage will be changed to one of excess labor. How to find jobs for the excess labor is a problem of great importance. In a vast territory like Heilongjiang where abundant natural resources promote a diversified economy which can absorb the excess labor, one of the more practical and easier ways to absorb the labor is to expand domestic sideline occupations and private plots. This method is also the fastest and most effective. Or we can allocate a piece of land for the excess labor; whether they like "doing business" or "embroidery," they can cultivate whatever the market demands, increase the production of commodities and better bring into full play the supplementary role of domestic sideline occupations to socialist economy.

To accomplish mechanization, reclaim wasteland and expand the cultivated land, and establish commodity grain bases, the state farm is the crucial force and should bring into full play its roles of leader and the model. The farm is a large enterprise. We should treat it as a genuine enterprise and grant it rights of self-management. As for how to promote agricultural-industrial-commercial joint enterprises and how to market the products, we will leave the farm itself to make the decision and arrange the work. We must rely on economic policies to fully motivate the enthusiasm of the staff and workers of the state farms.

Things are developing and changing incessantly. In promoting mechanization and building commodity grain bases, many new situations and problems will crop up. If it can recognize developing trends, gather experiences, readjust its work and advance with an enthusiastic and steady pace, Heilongjiang will certainly do well in the important issue of helping the whole country to enliven agriculture. People throughout the country place high hopes in Heilongjiang.

BEIJING WAN BAO ON YONG ZHENG'S CONCERN FOR GRAIN PRICE

HK310333 Beijing WAN BAO in Chinese 18 Oct 80 p 3

["Words of a Hundred Flowers" column by Ji Gang (4764 0474): "Yong Zheng Demands Report on the Grain Price Situation"]

[Text] At the beginning of the fifth year of Yong Zheng in the Qing Dynasty, (that is, 1727 A.D.) the Governor of Hunan Bu Lantai handed in a memorial to the throne. Yong Zheng flared up after reading the memorial. He criticized it in the imperial rescript: his is the time when the new crops are still in the blade and the old ones are all consumed, and we are waiting for the report of rainfall in Hunan. Since you have specially sent someone to present the memorial, why should there be no mention of the rainfall and the price of grain? You are the governor of the province, are there things more important than those? (see "Yong Zheng's Criticism of Imperial Edicts Written With the Vermilion Brush," 6th Vol)

Yong Zheng was the third emperor after the Manchus invaded China and established the Qing Dynasty, to consolidate the monarchy established by his father Kang Xi. He attended to and took personal interest in every matter. Over the 13 years of his reign, he followed the traditional practice of Kang Xi. Very often he demanded that his close officials send him reports on the weather and grain prices. If he forgot to read them, he would blame himself. The ministers of all localities frequently reported to him the weather of the locality, the growth of crops and the grain price situation; if there was no report or the report was delayed because of floods, drought or other disasters, the ministers would be charged with dereliction of duty. If the case was minor, they would be reprimanded and their salary would be reduced; if the case was serious, they would be transferred to other, minor, posts. In his numerous summons to the ministers, Yong Zheng stressed that reports on grain prices were very important information, and to report them was an important duty of the locality ministers. He checked the report of grain prices twice every month and he took personal interest in the rise and fall of prices. He often said that only after the granaries had sufficient storage would there be prosperity and peace for the state and the people. In his second year as the emperor, that is, in February of Yong Zheng's second year, he issued a decree that the ministers should "attach importance to and engage in agriculture," and "must eliminate any hindrances to the farmers." (see "Imperial Edict Cabinet") He advised the people not to use the "rich soil or fertile land" to plant tobacco, instead they should change the wasteland into irrigated rich land. When the peasants had difficulties in opening up the wasteland and were short of cattle, seeds and grain, he ordered the locality officials to grant them loans, to be repaid within 3 years by installments. (At that time, the whole country was very rich.) He ordered the unemployed children of the "eight banners" in the capital to cultivate the imperial land in rural areas, or move to other provinces to open up land and cultivate them. Both the Manchu and Han officials attached great importance to agriculture, gathered agricultural information from all places and reported to the imperial court.

Yong Zheng had gained a lot of experience and lessons from Kang Xi. He often reminded himself not to be "ignorant of agriculture." Because Kang Xi liked the cleverness of Yong Zheng, for he was wise and talented, he had kept Yong Zheng close to him ever since Yong Zheng was a small child. Thus, Yong Zheng gradually learned from Kang Xi how to manage the country. In Yong Zheng's seventh year, in view of the need for a special organ to supervise agriculture, he established a minister to supervise agriculture, the duty of the minister was to "investigate whether or not the peasants were hardworking, and whether or not the land was in proper repair, in order to assess the achievements of the prefectures and the counties. This was also learned from Kang Xi's experience that not only should orders be issued, but government offices should also be set up so that everything would be restrained by the law.

From Yong Zheng's demand that the ministers of all localities hand in reports on the grain price situation, we can see that he was a wise emperor. At least he wanted the country to be rich and tried to put an end to mortgage and running the business in deficit and bribery, to ensure that his reign would not come to ruin. "Yong Zheng's criticism of imperial edicts written with the vermilion brush" Vol 1 has recorded a speech of Yong Zheng, which showed he was a person of insight. He said: "Since ancient times, the monarchs attached importance to positive effects and guarded against being indolent. We dare not compare our merits and virtues with the wise emperors of ancient times, however, only if we have the mind to be assiduous, can we avoid disgracing the teaching of the ancient masters, or being ungrateful to the great favor entrusted by our deceased father." By deceased father, he meant Kang Xi. If we take the above speech to examine the life of Yong Zheng, we must say it is justified and no overstatement.

COMMERCE MINISTRY STATISTICS ON PURCHASING BY PEASANTS

OW300216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0206 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese peasants are apparently increasing their buying power faster than townsfolk, though adverse weather affected crop output in many areas in summer.

Statistics compiled by the Ministry of Commerce show that retail sales of consumer goods in the countryside in January-September increased by 16 percent over the same 1979 period. The figure for the nation as a whole was 13 percent. Of a list of 22 major manufactured goods, sales for 15 items grew faster in the rural areas than in urban centers, according to the ministry.

A breakdown of the figures for rural areas (with those for cities in brackets) shows: sales of bicycles were up 21 percent (18 percent), sewing machines 25 percent (15 percent) and radio sets 58 percent (11 percent).

A spokesman for the ministry said that the diversifying rural economy and the expanding household sidelines are giving the peasants more money, though many areas suffered from bad weather earlier this year.

To meet the growing demands, China's commercial departments allocated between 20 and 50 percent more synthetic fabrics, polyester cottons and transistor radio sets to rural supply and marketing cooperatives in the first three quarters of this year than in the same 1979 period. Supply of TV sets more than doubled.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON MINORITIES LITERATURE, ART

HK301500 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Enliven the Literature and Art of Minority Nationalities"]

[Text] After 1 month of magnificent and vigorous presentations, the national minority art festival has come to a victorious close.

This was the largest minority-nationality art festival held since the founding of new China 31 years ago, as well as a grand review of the literary and art work of China's minority nationalities after the downfall of the "gang of four." During the festival, more than 400 acts, including music, dances and theatrical works, were presented to a Beijing audience by literary and art delegations from 17 provinces and autonomous regions and by a nationalities song and dance troupe in Beijing. These troupes were composed of some 2,000 literary and art workers of 56 nationalities, including experienced and renowned old artists as well as young amateur performers. The programs showed the unique lifestyle of various minority nationalities in China and the revolutionary spirit they display in the struggle for the four modernizations. The programs also illustrate vividly that since we have smashed the "gang of four," criticized their ultraleftist literature and art line, embraced the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, implemented the various policies of the party, our literature and art, including the literary and artistic workers of minority nationalities have begun to "gain life," and the situation of the literature and art front is getting better. We do believe that these performances will certainly promote cultural exchanges between all nationalities and motivate the further development and prosperity of literature and art of the minority nationalities.

At present, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the political, economic and other fronts in China are vigorously and seriously summing up their experiences and actively carrying out reforms. The literature and art front, too, should further emancipate its mind, conscientiously study how to improve party leadership over literature and art and enliven literature and art. This is an important matter on the literature and art front, as well as a key to the prosperity and development of the literature and art of minority nationalities.

The development of the literature and art of minority nationalities is an important aspect of nationalities affairs during the new period. We must pay full attention to it. The literature and art of minority nationalities occupies a particularly important position in our national life. A song or a dance is often the cultural symbol of a nationality. As our fraternal nationalities have made great contributions to the development of the culture of the Chinese nation as a whole, the literature and art of minority nationalities of course should occupy a position in China's flowering literature and art garden. If we treat the literature and art of minority nationalities as merely "amateur literature and art activities," as something dispensable and do not attach importance to it, we are acting erroneously. We must try hard to make the salient features of literary and art life of the minority nationalities speedily change from the stagnant situation that resulted from the long-term confinement imposed by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their ilk, and make them lively.

To develop, prosper and enliven the literature and art of minority nationalities, we must adhere to the orientation that literature and art should serve the people and socialism. We must seriously implement the party's "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" policy and other policies concerning literature and art. The ultraleftist line of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their ilk caused great harm to the socialist literature and art of our country, including the literature and art of the minority nationalities. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," we have done a lot to bring order out of chaos, and have scored significant results. However, there is still much to do in implementing policies in the minority nationalities areas. [paragraph continues]

At present, we should continue to treat the severe wounds inflicted on our nationality literature and art by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng and their ilk. We should eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line. We should continue to do a good job of rehabilitating the victims of injustice and to implement the policies concerning literature and art workers and their works. We should resolutely smash the mental shackles put on minority literary and art workers, bring their wisdom and talents into full play and create necessary conditions for them to continue to contribute to the growth and prosperity of socialist literature and art. We must care for and cherish the successful and influential authors and artists, provide them appropriate conditions to create works of literature and art, and show concern for their daily lives so that they can work for literature and art wholeheartedly, and make even greater contributions to the development of literature and art of the minority nationalities of our country.

To develop, prosper and enliven nationality literature and art, the leadership must pay full attention to the salient features of minority nationalities. We should not have too tight control over the work of literature and art, in particular the literature and art work of the minority nationalities. Each nationality has its own history and character that are different from those of other nationalities. Each nationality has its own preferred cultural and art forms. We should pay full attention to and respect the characters of various nationalities and let them demonstrate their life in their own way and develop their own literature and art style and schools. We should rely primarily on minority-nationality literature and art workers to inherit, reform and develop the culture of various nationalities. Success or failure should be judged by the minority nationalities themselves. The leadership at all levels should make great efforts to help and support the literature and art of the minority nationalities, and help them to develop their culture according to the salient features, the will and customs of the different nationalities. We should not practice a policy of imposing uniformity, interfere in them or, even more important, replace them. We must genuinely bring democracy into full play, and adopt all practical measures to bring up talents of literature and art of the minority nationalities, including talents of literature and art leadership and other professions (in particular creative talents). At the same time, we must make great efforts to provide financial and material assistance and support for the literature and art undertakings of the minority nationalities in order to bring about faster development and prosperity of minority literature and art.

The minority nationalities of our country have extensive and brilliant cultures. Their rich and vivid literature and art have added dazzling splendour to the treasure of literature and art of our motherland. We do believe that as the pace of building the four modernizations advances, the literature and art of minority nationalities will certainly enjoy greater development.

BRIEFS

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION--Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Professor Yang Tingbao, a noted architect and vice-president of the Nanjing Engineering Institute, was elected president of the Chinese Architectural Society at the fifth congress of the society which closed here today. Professor Yang, now 79, is a member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He was a vice-chairman of the International Union of Architects between 1957 and 1965. Professor Yang was a graduate from the University of Pennsylvania in the United States and has been engaged in architectural design since his return to China in 1927. Professor Yang took part in designing the monument to the people's heroes in Tiananmen Square, Beijing, the Great Hall of the People, Beijing railway station, the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao and other important buildings. The congress which opened on 18 October elected a 180-member council and its leaders. Five places were reserved on the council for Taiwan representatives. [Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 27 Oct 80 OW]

SHANGHAI CUSTOMS UNCOVERS HONG KONG-BASED SMUGGLING RING

OW301023 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] With the help of the crime detection squad of the Nanshi ward public security subbureau, the Shanghai Customs Smuggling Investigation Department uncovered a major ring of arbitrageurs and smugglers of motor vehicles and gold early this month according to a JIEFANG RIBAO report.

With Hong Kong-based lawbreaking businessmen as its key members, the ring involved 21 Hong Kong businessmen and 25 mainland cadres and workers. The ring engaged in arbitrage and smuggled out large quantities of precious stones, diamond rings, gold and silver coins, 800 liang of musk and 70,000 yuan of renminbi. It also smuggled in 4 new bakery trucks, over a liang of gold, 32 liang of bogus gold and 42,000 yuan of renminbi as well as large quantities of other goods, all of which were confiscated by the Smuggling Investigation Department. In addition, through its domestic and foreign connections, the ring illegally imported 3 limousines and 47 bakery trucks duty-free. These cargoes are now impounded awaiting disposal. This major smuggling ring is still under investigation and interrogation.

Further Smuggling Activities

OW310308 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] WEN HUI BAO reports that the Shanghai Customs and the Public Security Bureau under the Shanghai Municipal Shipping Administration strengthened the inspection and supervision of ships over the past few days. As a result, it has found that serious smuggling activities and the sale of smuggled items had been going on in Shanghai.

As of yesterday, after 7 days of investigation, the Customs and Public Security Bureau had seized 3,537 wristwatches and other items, including a number of recorders. Most of the smugglers and vendors of smuggled items are from coastal areas of Zhejiang Province. They buy batches of smuggled goods in coastal areas of Fujian and Zhejiang Provinces and smuggle them into Shanghai, the northeastern provinces and the interior of our country for illegal sale.

SHANGHAI RADIO ON HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS

OW310339 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Station commentary: "Expectations of People's Deputies Who Are Going To Inspect the Housing Construction Projects"]

[Text] Beginning 30 October, Shanghai People's Congress deputies will inspect Shanghai's housing construction and distribution. The broad masses of Shanghai's voters harbor sincere expectations for the people's deputies.

Shanghai's housing construction is an issue that concerns everyone. Since the downfall of the gang of four, the party and the People's Government have done a great deal of work in housing construction, and as a result, some workers, enterprise personnel, intellectuals and cadres have moved into new houses. But because of the very slow progress of construction in the past, even though new housing projects have been completed, Shanghai's housing shortage still cannot be quickly alleviated. However, we must take into account not only the achievements, but the problems of housing construction as well. For instance, new housing projects are being built by many units and departments, but in the course of building them the bureaucratic practice of endless disputes over trifles still remains a very serious problem. It has been reported that newly completed housing projects covering hundreds of thousands of square meters of floor space are still empty for no reason.

Meanwhile, there are also many problems concerning the distribution of new houses, and malpractice for selfish ends and violations of law and discipline have also been reported. The masses of people understand that it is difficult to build many new houses at one time, but they cannot forgive those who practice graft and violate law and discipline in housing distribution.

We hope that the people's deputies will live up to the expectations of the Shanghai people, fully understand the housing situation, thoroughly handle the actual problems and gain a clear picture of such related matters as housing construction plans, design, construction, quality, use and distribution, as well as the question of how to build complete sets of housing projects, so as to uncover the real problems in housing construction and urge the government to conscientiously solve them. The people's deputies must listen to the people's complaints against those house grabbers who violate the law and engage in evil practices and instruct the departments concerned to deal with them.

We are convinced that by so doing, the people's deputies will not only perform their duties and stimulate the work of various government departments, but will also give fuller play to democracy and encourage the masses of people to achieve the four modernizations with one mind and one heart.

BRIEFS

ANHUI RESOURCES STUDY--Hefei, 23 Oct (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Anhui People's Government, a group of experts in various fields recently conducted a comprehensive study of the natural resources in western Anhui and the coal resources in the Huaibei and Huainan areas. Following their study, which lasted 3 1/2 months, the experts submitted a report with their suggestions to the Anhui Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial government. According to these experts, it is both technically and economically feasible to expedite the exploration of the rich coal resources in the Huaibei and Huainan areas to ensure the energy supply of east China. They say that construction investment there should be increased, scientific management strengthened and new mining technology adopted. They also point out that it is necessary to restructure Anhui's agriculture and energetically develop oil-bearing crops and diversified economy on the basis of ensuring higher grain output. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0315 GMT 23 Oct 80 OW]

ANHUI PROVISIONAL OFFICES' ABOLITION--The Hefei Municipal CCP Committee and the Municipal People's Government have decided to abolish 25 provisional offices to give fuller scope to permanent offices and help them to better cope with the needs of the four modernizations. After conducting a thorough investigation of the city's 54 provisional organizations, a decision was recently made to abolish 25 of them, including the office for exposing and criticizing the gang of four, the investigation office, the leading group for removing the designation of rightists, the office in charge of farmland capital construction and the office in charge of the socialist labor emulation drive among industrial enterprises. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

FUJIAN COASTAL COMMUNICATIONS--Fuzhou, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--A newly built integrated circuit telephone exchange has been put into service in Fuzhou, capital of east China's Fujian Province, as part of the effort to improve communications in coastal cities. At the same time, a symmetrical cable carrier telephone system is being built from Fuzhou to coastal Xiamen and Zhangzhou cities. Completion of the project will help improve long-distance telephone service between Fuzhou, Putian, Quanzhou, Xiamen and Zhangzhou. The new telephone exchange was designed by the No 1 Research Institute under the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0251 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

HENAN INVESTIGATES COUNTY CADRE LAW, DISCIPLINE VIOLATIONS

OW310158 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Zhengzhou, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--This reporter has learned from the Discipline Inspection Committee under the Henan Provincial CCP Committee that some leading cadres from Henan's Shenqui County have used the rehabilitating of victims of frameups, false and wrong cases to bend the law for the benefit of relatives and friends. They have practiced fraud, transferring some 800 children of the county's cadres from rural households to urban households and arranging work for most of them regardless of the fact that such transfers are not allowed.

The Henan Provincial CCP Committee organized a joint investigation group to go to Shenqui County to investigate the case. The case has now been basically clarified and the committee is studying how those cadres involved in the case should be handled.

According to the responsible person of the investigation group jointly organized by the provincial and prefectural CCP committees, in the course of the investigation they discovered that Shenqui County had not rehabilitated victims of 110 frameups, false and wrong cases, including Li Wantian, a former first secretary of the county party committee who died a victim of criticism and denunciation during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Furthermore, the county's leading cadres built some "halls for secretaries" with relief funds appropriated to this county by higher authorities for disaster victims. Many cadres and disaster victims have sent reports to the higher authorities, but their reports have been shelved, and their cases have not been handled yet.

HUBEI'S CHEN PIXIAN RECEIVES SHANGHAI RESEARCH GROUP

OW310500 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] A technical research group formed by industrialists and businessmen in the bicycle manufacturing trade under the Light Industry Bureau of Shanghai Municipality enthusiastically assisted a bicycle plant in Hebei's Huangshi City to solve key technical problems, and won warm praise from the local working masses. The technical research group from Shanghai was received by Comrade Chen Pixian, first secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee.

(Lao Beijin) and eight other members of this technical research group arrived in Huangshi City of Hubei in mid-September. After studying the plant's two long-standing problems--the poor quality electroplating and the short service period of molding equipment--the technical research group from Shanghai put forward some 40 rational proposals and worked together with the plant's technicians and experienced workers to tackle the knotty technical problems. Consequently, they solved the key technical problems of how to reinforce the bicycle's front forks and improve the quality of electroplating.

This is the second time the bicycle technical research group from Shanghai has provided technical assistance to Hubei Province. In mid-May this year, the research group went to Xiaogan County to assist a local (?spoke) manufacturing factory in solving the technical problems which the factory had not been able to solve in 10 years, thus enabling the factory to increase its annual income by 160,000 yuan.

BRIEFS

HENAN BUMPER HARVEST--Zhengzhou, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--An all-round bumper harvest in industrial crops was reported in Henan Province this year. Output of the province's 9 million mu of cotton topped last year by some 40 percent, and the total output of 3 million mu of peanuts was an increase of some 80 percent over last year. The province's output of silk cocoons was increased from 102,000 dan in 1979 to 140,000 dan this year. Meanwhile, total output of sesame seed, rape seed and tobacco was also higher than last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0155 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTH REGION

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LIN HUJIA RETURNS TO BEIJING FROM BELGRADE, PARIS

HK311500 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia and his party have satisfactorily concluded their visits to Belgrade, Yugoslavia and Paris, France. They returned to Beijing by plane at noon yesterday. They were greeted at the airport by Vice Mayors Ye Lin and Wang Xiaoyi and the Yugoslav and French ambassadors to China.

BEIJING RIBAO SUPPORTS NEW COLLEGE EXAMINATION SYSTEM

OW310843 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 31 Oct (XINHUA)--All Beijing citizens, no matter what their age or previous schooling, are qualified to sit exams for college graduation diplomas under a new system just put into practice here. An examination committee for self-taught students of advanced level will be set up under the municipal People's Government. The committee will decide on the subjects to be tested, assign a number of universities to administer the exams in different fields, organize the examinations, and issue the diplomas. Exams will be conducted on a credit system. Three categories of diplomas will be issued for elementary college courses, specialized courses, and professional training.

With the new diplomas, graduates will be qualified for assignment to new positions suited to their speciality, and to increased wages in line with those of college graduates. The unemployed will be given job priority according to plan and personnel administration. Some of those who pass the tests for elementary college courses may enroll in the second or third years of a regular college program.

In a commentator's note accompanying news of the change, today's Beijing DAILY gave strong support for the municipal decision, saying that it applies the principles of "tapping all resources, studying with the purpose of application, and payment according to work." As China can only afford a limited college enrollment at present, the new system will encourage young people's enthusiasm for study, uncover people of talent, help raise the scientific and cultural standards of the nation, and give support to China's modernization program, the paper says.

BEIJING URGED TO DEVELOP LARGE-SCALE INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

OW302114 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 Oct (XINHUA)--During the crucial period when the development and scientific research of the large-scale integrated circuits in the Beijing area are about to be shifted to industrial production, the authorities concerned have proposed to central units in Beijing and departments concerned under the Beijing Municipality that departments be organized to carry out trial production at selected units and enhance the manufacture of large-scale integrated circuits. The proposal was made after investigation and research by Ye Fang [0673 2397], a leading member of the Beijing Electronics Industry Office and the Beijing Science Committee, and others at the national symposium on large-scale integrated circuits.

The proposal says it was clearly pointed out in the CCP Central Committee Secretariat's four-point proposal on Beijing's urban construction that Beijing must stress the development of the electronics industry. Since the electronics industry consumes little raw materials and energy, causes little pollution, has a high accumulation rate and is technically intensive, Beijing should and can develop it.

The proposal continues: The large-scale integrated circuit is an important foundation of the electronics industry. Begun in 1974, the development of the Beijing area's large-scale integrated circuits now has a fairly sound foundation in the overall planning with regard to purification processes, technical equipment, basic material, basic technology, technical forces and industrial production. However, due to a lack of unified organization, the current problem is duplication and waste in importing the technology, and no productive capability has been achieved.

To manifest the superiority of Beijing's existing electronics industry base and to put the imported equipment into operation as soon as possible, Ye Fang and others proposed that the State Council personally organize the relevant departments so a transition can gradually be carried out from a low to a high level and so the following tasks can be fulfilled:

1. Organizing personnel to study and develop imported equipment in order to avoid having large amounts of equipment being imported again in a few years;
2. Eliminating departmentalism among various units so they jointly organize subordinate centers to design and make computer plates and test and analyze computers, and so they can jointly utilize the technical forces of various quarters and give full play to the capabilities of the existing equipment;
3. Coordinating the development of various kinds of integrated circuits and computers' external equipment, producing matching accessories and popularizing their use;
4. Organizing personnel to help insure Beijing's productive capabilities of key and subsidiary material and spare parts.

TIANJIN CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE CONVENES

SK310740 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 31 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The Ninth Tianjin Municipal People's Congress Standing Committee has convened its fifth session. It heard and deliberated on reports prepared by the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate and the municipal Public Security Bureau on the implementation of the criminal law and the law on criminal procedures in the first 9 months of 1980. The reports requested that the Standing Committee extend the time limits for handling criminal cases.

The session noted: Since public security and procuratorial organs and people's courts have suffered severe damage as a result of the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counter-revolutionary cliques, the municipal Higher People's Court, the municipal People's Procuratorate and the municipal Public Security Bureau have carried out their tasks while restoring and reconstructing their organs. They have conscientiously implemented the criminal law and the law on criminal procedures in accordance with the principle of strictly observing and enforcing the law and unfailingly dealing with law breakers. They have scored remarkable achievements.

Following discussions, the session pointed out: Given the backlog of cases and the shortage of manpower, it is difficult to handle all grave and complicated cases in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the law on criminal procedures. For this reason, the meeting decided to extend the legal time limits for investigations, prosecutions and trials this year in line with the resolution adopted at the 13th session of the 5th NPC Standing Committee on the implementation of the law on criminal procedures.

BRIEFS

NORTH CHINA GOITER PREVENTION--Zhengzhou, 29 Oct (XINHUA)--In recent years north China has achieved salient success in the prevention of goiter disease. Among the 861 iodine-deficient counties, the supply of iodized salt has been popularized in 600. This, coupled with the preventive efforts, has sharply reduced the number of goiter patients in recent years. This was reported recently by Huang Shuze, head of the CCP Central Committee Group for the Prevention of Local Disease in North China and vice minister of public health, at a conference in Hui County, Henan, for the discussion and scientific study of goiter and cretinism. In recent years, 16 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in north China have organized a large number of specialists and health workers to conduct a general survey in there. They found that over 160 million people in 861 counties there were affected by goiter. They also reported that there are still 8.06 million goiter patients today. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0310 GMT 29 Oct 80 OW]

BEIJING AUTUMN VEGETABLES--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--On 25 October, the Beijing Municipal People's Government held a mobilization meeting on the production and marketing of autumn vegetables. It called on all the agricultural and commercial departments to mobilize, learn from last year's experience, work in coordination and succeed with this year's vegetable harvest and supply. There are 80,000 mu of vegetable fields in the suburbs of Beijing, and the total 1980 output may reach 800 million jin. In 1979, some 100 million jin of vegetables were frozen or damaged. The municipal People's Government has also set up a guidance office in charge of autumn vegetable harvesting, transporting, marketing and storage. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1534 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

BEIJING STATE ENTERPRISES--Beijing, 25 Oct (XINHUA)--With the approval of the municipal People's Government, the Capital Iron and Steel Company and 10 other state-run industrial enterprises in Beijing recently adopted an independent accounting system on a trial basis: They will be responsible for their own profits and losses. If there is a profit after taxes, 40 percent of it will be used for the development of production and 20 percent or less will be used as workers' bonuses. If there are losses the enterprises themselves will be responsible. They have the power to decide production plans and selling prices and to purchase the needed equipment, raw materials and fuel. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1448 GMT 25 Oct 80 OW]

BEIJING FILM SYMPOSIUM--Beijing, 27 Oct (XINHUA)--Movie artists, aestheticians, and theorists in Beijing recently met for a week to discuss the nature of movie art, the relationship between motion pictures and the theatrical arts, realism in the creation of movies, the nationalization of movies and how to deal with aesthetic ideas in foreign films. The participants held that it is necessary to pay attention to and strengthen research on the basic theory of movies and quickly establish the aesthetic theory of China's movies in order to change China's backwardness in movie art, improve the quality of motion pictures and the masses' aesthetic standards and develop China's socialist movie industry. The symposium was sponsored by the editorial department of WENYI JANJIU [LITERARY AND ART STUDY] of the Institute of Literature and Art under the Ministry of Culture, the Institute of Movie Art and the Chinese Motion Picture Information Center. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1139 GMT 27 Oct 80 OW]

NEI MONGGOL CHEMICAL FERTILIZER--The Nei Monggol Regional People's Government recently relaxed policy restrictions on selling chemical fertilizer to rural areas, allowing chemical fertilizer enterprises to sell their surplus products to other provinces in order to increase production at small plants. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Oct 80 SK]

HEAVY SNOWSTORMS CAUSE 'GREAT DAMAGE' IN HARBIN, JILIN

OW300623 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Text] According to a report by RENMIN TIEDAO BAO [PEOPLE'S RAILWAY NEWS], continuous heavy snowstorms occurred in Harbin and Jilin from 24 to 27 October. The snowstorms, coming rather early with large amounts of snow falling on a large area, caused great damage rarely experienced in the past 30 years.

Transportation was greatly hampered as trains could not pass through many areas after the heavy snowstorms. Cadres and workers under the Harbin and Jilin railway bureaus, fighters and commanders of local PLA units as well as workers and staff members of local enterprises and plants worked day and night to remove the snow so that transportation could be restored as soon as possible.

As of 28 October, the Jilin Railway Bureau had removed snow at 91 places along the railines, thereby insuring that trains could operate smoothly and reach all stations.

JILIN FIRST SECRETARY ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

SK290922 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] According to JILIN RIBAO, the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee recently held a work conference to earnestly study and discuss the document issued by the central authorities and emphatically discuss ways to successfully enforce an agricultural production responsibility system in our province. Attending the conference were leading comrades from the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, as well as party committee secretaries from various prefectures, municipalities, autonomous prefecture's and various counties and responsible comrades of provincial level organs. Comrades Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng and Song Jiehan spoke at the conference and Comrade Wang Enmao gave a concluding speech.

The conference pointed out: Consolidating and developing the collective economy is a fundamental guarantee of agricultural development. Therefore, the purpose of enacting the agricultural production responsibility system is, under the principle of adhering to collective ownership, to improve production operations and management, to end the division of labor and egalitarianism in distribution, to rationally organize labor forces, to more successfully enact the policy of "to each according to his work" and to give scope to the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and commune members so that agricultural production can develop better.

The conference held: In doing a good job in carrying out the agricultural production responsibility system, it is necessary to do what is appropriate for local conditions and not arbitrarily achieve uniformity.

The conference noted: The two major production responsibility systems being enforced across our province are not perfect, both having their merits and shortcomings. For instance, the system of "short-term labor agreements" and calculating remuneration according to fixed quotas is favorable to the "five unities" [wu tong yi] and to consolidating the collective economy. However, it does not take into account the assessment of remuneration according to output and fails to effectively link the interests of individuals, collectives and the state. As a result, the enthusiasm of commune members cannot be brought into fully play.

The system of assigning production contracts to work groups and assessing payments in accordance with output often results in an increase in output, income and yield.

However, small work groups that have to engage in various tasks are harmful to the unity of production teams, to the development of a diversified economy and to farmland capital construction. The system is often of benefit to short-term production plans but not to long-term ones.

The conference stressed: The orientation set forth by our province in developing an agricultural production responsibility system is to sign contracts for specialized production and assess payments in accordance with output. Experience has shown that this production responsibility system and the system of signing contracts for specialized production teams, groups, households and individuals and assessing payments in accordance with their output are superior to other production responsibility systems. This production responsibility system conforms with the principle of giving full scope to one's abilities, adequately and exhaustively utilizing things and exploiting all productive land. It is more beneficial to the enactment of "to each according to his work" to link the interests of individuals, collectives and the state and to bring the enthusiasm of commune members into greater play.

In accordance with our province's collective economy and the considerable progress in farm mechanization in a number of provincial areas, the conference held that the province's farm mechanization will develop rapidly. It urged us to enact the various production responsibility systems of great socialist agriculture. The conference also decided not to assign farm output quotas to individual households, to extend ration grain plots or to divide production teams into subteams at will.

In conclusion, the conference called on various localities throughout the province to extensively disseminate the spirit of the central authorities' documents and to earnestly sum up experiences gained in this regard. In line with the actual situation, every prefecture, municipality, county, commune, brigade and production team should adopt the production responsibility system best suited to their own conditions. Any system which has been adopted by a specific area should be successfully implemented. Efforts should be made to hold rotational training classes for cadres and educate commune members to enable every person to understand why we should strengthen and perfect the production responsibility system and how to successfully enforce it. While strengthening and perfecting the responsibility system, great attention should be paid to strengthening political and ideological work.

BRIEFS

LIAONING GRAIN CONFERENCE--The Liaoning Provincial People's Government recently held a conference on readjusting the 1980 grain and oil-bearing crop purchasing policy. The policy stipulated that production teams may sell 70 percent of their surplus grain to the state. This stipulation applies to 17 marketable grain counties and districts in the province. However, the purchased rate may vary among production teams in mountainous areas that have less grain to spare. As for poverty-stricken areas such as Fuxin and Chaoyang and the eastern mountainous areas of Fushun and Benxi, 50 percent of the production teams' surplus grain may be sold to the state. Other provincial county and district production teams may sell 60 percent of their surplus to the state. The policy also stipulated that production teams whose average annual amount of grain handed over to the state is more than 500 jin and whose total amount of surplus grain is less than 30 percent of the amount sold to the state may sell their surplus at a price 30 percent higher than the state purchasing price. Beginning in 1980, poor production teams whose average income distributions are less than 50 yuan for 3 successive years may be exempted from basic grain procurement quotas for 3 years. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80 SK]

OFFICIALS GREET NINGXIA DELEGATION RETURNING FROM BEIJING

HK300517 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Summary] The Ningxia delegation to the minority nationality arts festival returned to Yinchuan from Beijing on 29 October. While in Beijing, the delegation was received and congratulated on their performance by Yang Jingren, vice premier and chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission. On returning to Yinchuan, the delegation was met by Ma Qingnian, member of the Standing Committee of the Ningxia Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee; Ma Tengai and Li Shumin, vice chairmen of the regional People's Government; and responsible comrades of the regional CPPCC, the regional CCP Committee's United Front and Propaganda Departments, the regional Nationalities Affairs Committee and the Islamic Association.

SHAANXI MEETING SCHEDULES PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

HK290229 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] The fifth session of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee was held in Xian from 25 to 27 October. The session decided to convene the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress in late December. The main agenda of this session was to listen to and examine work reports delivered by the provincial People's Government, People's Congress Standing Committee, Higher People's Court and People's Procuratorate. Vice Governor Bai Zhimin gave a report on the state of agricultural production in the province. The meeting also approved appointments and dismissals.

Chang Lifu, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, spoke at the end of the meeting. He stressed: Leaders at all levels must go deep into reality, get to the frontline of agricultural production, rely on the masses and get a good grasp of the important task of improving the agricultural production responsibility systems so as to mobilize the peasants' enthusiasm for production and stimulate the development of agricultural production.

SHAANXI RIBAO HAILS REVIVAL OF OLD TERM OF COMRADESHIP

HK300539 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Oct 80

[Report on article in "Little Forum" column of 30 October SHAANXI RIBAO: "This Is a Good Form of Address"]

[Excerpts] In his speech at the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Hua Guofeng expressed cordial regards to "elders, brethren and sisters." This form of address has finally returned after having disappeared for many years. It was often heard in leaders' speeches to the masses in the early period of liberation, and people still have pleasant memories of it.

However, after the party entered the cities, and especially since the Great Cultural Revolution, relations between some cadres and the masses have weakened, and those cadres have become aloof and distant. With the change in cadre-masses relations, this form of address also gradually disappeared. This phenomenon shows that some leading cadres have reversed the status between themselves and the masses. In their view, the people are no longer their kith and kin, while they themselves have become patriarchal officials over the people. As a result, the feudalist stuff of compulsory orders, blind commands, bureaucratism, and pursuit of privilege have all arisen, causing us great suffering. Now is the time to totally eradicate these defects. We welcome the revival of the form of address "elders, brethren and sisters." We welcome the resumption of the flesh-and-blood relations between cadres and masses. We hope that the cadres at all levels will work together with their elders, brethren and sisters to build the four modernizations.

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